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* NATIONAL *
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WOMEN'S CONGRESSES

Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Kansu, Tibet, Heilungkiang and Fukien Hold Women's Congresses, Separately Elect Leadership Organs of Their Provincial and Regional Women's Federations

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 6, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, August 5, 1973) Women's congresses were held in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, Kwangtung Province, Kansu Province, the Tibet Autonomous Region, Heilungkiang Province and Fukien Province from July 16 to August 4. The congresses elected respectively the 5th committee of the Women's Federation of Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, the 4th committee of the Women's Federation of Kwangtung Province, the 5th committee of the Women's Federation of Kansu Province, the 2nd committee of the Women's Federation of the Tibet Autonomous Region, the 4th committee of the Women's Federation of Heilungkiang Province and the 4th committee of the Women's Federation of Fukien Province.

The six provincial and regional women's congresses seriously studied Chairman Mao's series of directives on criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and on women-related work, unfolded penetrating criticism against Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' revisionist line, and summed up and exchanged experience in women-related work and defined the future combat tasks. The six provincial and regional congresses respectively passed resolutions calling on the women's organizations at various levels in various provinces and regions to unite the women of various nationalities and circles under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, to make a greater contribution toward fulfilling various combat tasks of the Party and to step up the pace of our socialist revolution and socialist construction cause.

The women's congresses of various provinces and regions were vigorously held. This demonstrated the unity-in-fighting spiritual outlook of the broad

masses of women tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign.

The overwhelming majority of the delegates to these congresses are workers, peasants and other laboring women. Many are activists of various nationalities who have come to the fore in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Among them are model and advanced workers in industry and agriculture, cadres, workers in the cultural, educational and medical fields, engineers and technicians, the first generation of Tibetan women workers, women fighters in the PLA, young educated women settling in the countryside and "children that can be properly educated." Among the delegates are also women among patriotic personages, compatriots of Taiwan Province, Hong Kong and Macau, and returned overseas Chinese. Some veteran women fighters of the Red Army, women partisans, family members of revolutionary martyrs and veteran women cadres attended the congresses as guests. The minority nationalities represented include Chuang, Yao, Miao, T'ung, Molao, Maonan, Hui, Yi, Ching, Shui and Ch'ilao in Kwangsi, Hui, Tibetan, Mongolian, Manchu, Tunghsiang, Paoan, Yugu, Kazakh and Tu in Kansu, and Lepa, Monba and Nahsi in Tibet.

Attending and addressing the congresses were Wei Kuo-ch'ing (韦国清), First Secretary of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Regional Committee of the Communist Party of China, K'ung Shih-ch'üan (孔石泉), Secretary of the CCP Kwangtung Provincial Committee, Hsien Heng-han (冼恒汉), First Secretary of the CCP Kansu Provincial Committee, Jen Jung (任荣), First Secretary of the CCP Tibetan Autonomous Regional Committee, Wang Chia-tao (汪家道), First Secretary of the CCP Heilungkiang Provincial Committee and Han Hsien-chu (韩先楚), First Secretary of the CCP Fukien Provincial Committee. They extended warm greetings to the congresses.

Through criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the delegates attending the congresses talked freely on the excellent situation of the women's movements in various provinces and regions. Everyone pointed out that in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, the broad masses of women, by energetically plunging into the struggle between two classes and two lines and penetratingly criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' revisionist line, had received profound education and training, greatly changed their spiritual outlook, and greatly developed their activism for socialism. With the Party's basic line taken as the key link, the broad masses of laboring women fighting on various fronts seriously carried out the general line of "building socialism by going all out, and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results," grasped revolution and promoted production, and made contributions toward the socialist revolution and socialist construction. There emerged large numbers of activists and women cadres, and many of them have joined the Chinese Communist Party and Communist Youth League, with some selected and taken into leading bodies at various levels. The broad masses of educated young women sent to the countryside grew up vigorously in the vast world. The delegates expressed that they certainly must act in conformity with Chairman Mao's teachings, strive to raise their awareness of the class struggle, the struggle in line and the continuation of the revolution under

the proletarian dictatorship, accelerate the pace of socialist revolution and socialist construction and make a contribution to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

After due discussions, the congresses of the six provinces and regions separately adopted resolutions urging women's organizations at various levels to unite the masses of women under the Party's leadership, adhere to the Party's basic line and deepen criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, strengthen their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, and raise their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The resolutions urged women to carry out the general line for building socialism, build up the country and manage their households with industry and thrift, and give full scope to their role as "half of work force" in the mass movements for "learning from Tachai in agriculture" and "learning from Taching in industry."

The resolutions said that the women's organizations should make great efforts to train women cadres and pay attention to solving problems of immediate interest to women and carrying out the principle of equal pay for equal work. These organizations should educate women in the proletarian viewpoints on love, marriage, family and children's education, help them resist corrosion by bourgeois ideology and promote late marriage and family planning. Women should actively respond to Chairman Mao's call and encourage their children to settle in the countryside and integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. Meanwhile, under the Party's leadership, women's organizations at various levels must show concern for and take good care of the educated young women sent to the countryside so that they can grow healthily in the countryside.

After full discussions and consultation, the congresses separately elected the committees of the six provincial and regional women's federation in accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution. After elections at the plenary meetings of the committees and the approval of various provincial and regional Party committees, Tseng Hsiao-p'ing (曾小平) was made President of the Women's Federation of Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region with Huang Chin-o (黄金娥, Chuang nationality), Mao Feng-luan (毛凤鸾), Lu Mei-hua (陆美花, Chuang nationality), YU Ai-wu (余爱武, Chuang nationality), Li Hui-chen (黎慧珍), Ho Mei-ling (何美玲, Chuang nationality) and Wan Ch'iung-ying (万琼英) as vice presidents; Fang Lan (方兰), President of the Women's Federation of Kwangtung Province, with Li Chieh (李杰), Huang Kuo-chih (黄国志), Wang Mei-chi (王美季), Ma Shun (马顺), Ch'en T'ing (陈挺) and LU I (卢毅) as vice presidents; Li Lei (李磊), President of the Women's Federation of Kansu Province, with Li Ju-ko (李如阁), Pao Feng-lien (包凤莲, Hui), Wu Chieh (吴杰, Mongolian), Shan Hsiu (单秀), Meng Lin (孟林) and Huang Wei (黄伟) as vice presidents; Pasang (巴桑, Tibetan), President of the Women's Federation of Tibet Autonomous Region, with A-p'u T'sai-tan-cho-chia (阿沛·才旦卓嘎, Tibetan), Na-chen (娜珍, Tibetan), Kao-shih-chen (高世珍, Tibetan), Ts'[illegible]-mu (措姆, Monba nationality) and

Su Chu-ch'ing (苏竹青) as vice presidents; Chang Hsiu-chih (张秀芝), President of the Women's Federation of Heilungkiang Province, with Wu Lin-t'ao (吴琳涛), Chang Ning (张宁), Yü Ch'ing-hsien (于清贤), Tao Ping-hua (陶冰华) and P'an Chün (潘军) as vice presidents; Lo Ch'un-t'i (罗春棣), President of the Women's Federation of Fukien Province, with Yang Lan-chen (杨兰珍), Ch'en Chih-li (陈治礼), Chu I-ming (朱益明), Su Hua (苏华), Lo Su-lan (骆素兰), Hung Hsiu-tsung (洪秀枞) and Wang Ming-hua (王明华) as vice presidents.

* * *

PARTY LEADERSHIP IN PLA

Party Committee Members of a Certain Regiment of the PLA Peking Units Actively Lead the Commanders and Fighters To Read and Study

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 5, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, August 2, 1973) In line with Chairman Mao's teaching "Read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism," the Party committee of a certain regiment of the Peking Units of the People's Liberation Army tightly grasps private study and, at the same time, actively organizes the broad masses of basic-level cadres and fighters to conscientiously read works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. A mass upsurge of reading and study has occurred throughout the regiment.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the Party committee of this regiment has attached importance to leading the commanders and fighters of the whole regiment to make strenuous efforts in studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. It has drawn a plan of study and arranged the time of study for them and also imposed demands on their study. By means of holding reading classes, opening political evening schools and personally giving tuition to the cadres and fighters, it has trained tutors for the companies and solved some difficult problems in study. Led and urged by the Party committee, the broad masses of cadres and fighters read and study with ever growing enthusiasm.

Two squads in the 3rd company were independently carrying out the task of burning lime and were far away from the company's leadership. In daytime, they went up the mountains to gather limestone and burned the lime. At night, they sat around a kerosene lamp in their dwelling cave, conscientiously read works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao,and exchanged what they had learned from their reading.

Fighter Li Hsüeh-chu carried out the task of tending the sheep in a mountain area. He took the shepherd's whip with one hand and carried copies of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on his back. He carried out study wherever he might be.

New fighter Liu Tung could not read much before he joined the Army. After joining the Army, he actively studied in evening school, simultaneously learning culture and studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. After studying hard for more than a year, he now can read more than 1,000 characters. He also has read through "The Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution" and some of Chairman Mao's works.

In the course of reading and study, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of this regiment pay very close attention to developing the revolutionary style of integrating theory with reality in study. They closely combine the study of Marxism with the criticism of revisionism and continuously enhance their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the lines.

Some young fighters of the 5th company did not understand deeply the laws of class struggle and the struggle between the lines during the period of socialism. The Party branch therefore organized them to read conscientiously and to recount the histories of their villages and their families while studying the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism. It invited some local cadres to report on the current situation of class struggle. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants of Niuchiao production team near the station of this regiment, and in the light of the conditions of class struggle in this production team during each period of time after the nationwide liberation, it roundly criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in vainly attempting to alter the Party's basic line and restoring capitalism. Through study and the lively criticism meetings of the armymen and the civilians, the young fighters learned a more impressive lesson.

In the course of military training, the commanders and fighters of the 2nd company strenuously studied Chairman Mao's military writings and penetratingl criticized the bourgeois line in army building pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby further enhancing their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They approached the proper carrying out of military training by raising it to the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and carried out training perseveringly and rigidly. The military and political cadres of the whole company worked with concerted efforts. They took the lead in going to the training site and undergoing rigorous training together with the fighters. They imposed stern demands on training. They scored excellent results in a general examination of ball firing which they carried out by crawling on muddy ground in a rainstorm.

The cadres and the fighters on a farm carried out production on alkaline land. While reading and studying, they continuously summed up experience and grasped the laws of production on alkaline land. They reaped a bumper harvest over vast areas.

As a result of serious reading and study, many cadres of this regiment quickly raise their level of leadership and the broad masses of young fighters grow up more quickly. Various branches of work are being carried out vigorously.

* * *

Party Committee of "Tsinan 2nd Regiment" and Hsien Committee of the Garrison Area Support Each Other and Are United in Fighting

- Under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th National Congress"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 5, 1973)

(NCNA Foochow, August 4, 1973) Under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th National Congress," the Party committee of the "Tsinan 2nd Regiment" of a certain unit of the PLA Units stationed in Foochow and the Party committee of Lunghai hsien in the garrison area, by supporting each other and fighting in unity, have continuously won new victories.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the "Tsinan 2nd Regiment" forged a profound comradeship with the Party committee of Lunghai hsien and the broad masses of people in the garrison area. After their return to the army unit following the fulfillment of the "three-support and two-military" tasks, those of the regiment still maintained close ties with the Party committee of Lunghai hsien and the masses of people. When handling various tasks, the Party committee of the regiment paid great attention to respecting the leadership of the hsien Party committee, and consulted with the latter on all matters.

Once, the hsien Party committee decided to launch a penetrating course of education in line among various production brigades of the whole hsien. After the Party committee of the regiment learned of this, it decided to send a company unit to the neighboring communes and brigades to work in coordination with the local administration in making a success of such education. It informed the hsien Party committee of this decision. The hsien Party committee suggested that the company unit be sent to another relatively backward brigade. The regiment Party committee immediately accepted this suggestion and made new arrangements.

On another occasion, the army unit planned to expand its drill ground on a mound in the vicinity of the barracks. In order to implement better the provisions for sealing off mountains to protect forests and the land policy, the regiment Party committee took the initiative in referring its plan to the hsien Party committee for its opinion. In line with the farmland development plans of some production teams and the actual needs of the army unit, the hsien Party committee readjusted the individual sites along with the army unit, and incorporated the matter into its plan for grasping on a unified basis. This insured the fulfillment of the army unit's training assignment.

In militia building and industrial and agricultural production, the Party committee of this regiment constantly acts in coordination with the hsien Party committee on its own initiative. Once, the hsien Party committee decided to organize a work unit to go into the midst of communes and brigades to build leading bodies at the basic level, but was short of hands at the time. The regiment Party committee on its own initiative sent a support-agriculture group led by former Party committee standing committee member and deputy regiment

commander Wang Chien-yeh to an outlying brigade to stay at a selected spot under the unified leadership of the hsien Party committee. Along with the cadres, the group started a line-education study class to strengthen the ideological build-up of the leading body and led the masses to build irrigation projects on a large scale. Over 2,300 mow of "fields at the mercy of nature" were converted into fields assured of harvest in times of drought and waterlogging, thereby turning this brigade into an advanced unit of the commune.

When the people of Lunghai hsien were working on "a chain" of irrigation projects at Hsich'i, the regiment Party committee also sent a team of pneumatic drill operators to join the militiamen of the commune in a shock task. By fighting continuously and bravely, they bored the 730-meter long T'ingtzuling Tunnel that ran through five ridges.

When high-tension wires were installed for the electric power irrigation stations, difficulties were encountered. On learning this, Teng Ping-shan, former standing committee member of the Party committee and deputy regiment chief of staff, who was leading an army unit on a swimming training mission, immediately directed the unit to give allout support. After a brave and hard fight by the armymen and civilians, Hsihsi and Nanhsi of the Chiulung River were linked up to form an irrigation network that could divert, store up, draw and drain water and was capable of forcing the Chiulung River to flow southward for the irrigation of 180,000 mow of farmland owned by seven communes at the lower reaches.

The Party committee of Lunghai hsien and the broad masses of the people show concern for the fraternal soldiers in every way. They constantly sum up and review support-army work. Many times a year they approach the army unit for its views, in order to render better support for its fulfillment of military and political training, work construction and war preparation assignments.

Once, the regiment Party committee carried out a war preparation assignment which required the help of some militiamen and people. After the hsien Party committee learned of this, it immediately called a standing committee meeting to reaffirm allout support. Leading members were also sent to go deep into the midst of communes and brigades along the way to make energetic proper preparations in support of the army unit. When the army unit moved to the bank of a big river, a responsible comrade of the hsien Party committee personally came in a motorboat to lead the militiamen boats in helping the army unit to cross the river smoothly. This insured the successful fulfillment of the unit's assignment.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, "The whole country must learn from the PLA" and "The PLA must learn from the people of the whole country," the Party committee of the "Tsinan 2nd Regiment" and the Party committee of the Lunghai hsien lead the broad masses of armymen and civilians in continuously unfolding learning-from-each-other activities. The regiment Party committee constantly invites local factory and village model figures to the army unit to recount experiences, and in conjunction with training and

execution of duties, it also organizes the commanders and fighters to go to local advanced units to inspect and study things.

The Yanghsi brigade of the Pangshan commune on the bank of the Chiulung River was an advanced collective in agricultural production in Lunghai hsien. Last year, the regiment Party committee, in conjunction with training the units in swimming, organized all company units of the whole regiment to come to this brigade to inspect and study things by groups and by stages. In day time, they underwent training in swimming in front of the sluice gate of the river dam on the Chiulung River, and, at night, invited the brigade cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants to recount the moving deeds of this brigade which had developed the communist style of "keep the difficult tasks to itself and giving others the easy ones" and energetically worked on damming the river to fight the drought. The Party committee of Lunghai hsien also constantly invited the Party committee of the "Tsinan 2nd Regiment" to relate the deeds of the army unit which had inherited and developed revolutionary traditions and strengthened company building. The hsien Party committee also led the masses to the army unit to acquire the PLA's good thinking, good style and good experiences. This army unit humbly learned from the Liming brigade--a rice high-yield unit. It started and built a farm on the muddy fields on the ridges around the barracks and wrested a good rice harvest at 2,000 catties per mow for years running. The leading comrades of the hsien Party committee led the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of the Liming brigade and other communes and brigades to the farm to inspect and study things. The Liming brigade again set the record of per-mow grain output surpassing 2,000 catties to become one of the brigades in the whole hsien with a high rice yield over a wide area.

* * *

NANT'UNG HSIEN

Strengthen Education in the Basic Line, Perseveringly Adhere to the Socialist Orientation

- investigation of how Nant'ung hsien Party committee tightly grasps education in the line in rural areas by taking criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work as the key link

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 5, 1973)

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the CCP committee of Nant'ung hsien, Kiangsu Province, conscientiously sums up the experience of the struggle between the two lines in the countryside, carries out education in the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism by linking it with reality, leads the broad masses of cadres and commune members to adhere perseveringly to the socialist orientation, thereby consolidating and developing the socialist positions in the countryside. This enables the outlook of the whole hsien to go through a tremendous change. In 1971 and 1972, the average grain output surpassed 1,100 catties per mow in the whole hsien and that of cotton was 104 catties, being 16 percent and 49 percent respectively higher than that in 1970. This meant materialization of high yields of both grain and cotton. A rather big development was also registered in such economic crops as jute, peppermint and broad bean, in hog raising and aquatic production and in diversified undertakings. This year, this hsien has again overcome natural disasters and reaped a bumper harvest of summer-ripening crops. Cotton grown on 590,000 mow of land is growing well. The whole hsien is in an excellent situation of ever growing prosperity.

Nant'ung hsien is a big hsien with a population of more than 1,400,000. It stands on a plain crisscrossed by rivers and fronting the sea. It has rather good conditions for production. In the past few years, for the purpose of quickening the tempo of agricultural development, the leading members of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee went from one place to another in all weathers and tightly grasped production unswervingly. But, despite their persistent efforts, agricultural production developed rather slowly Why? During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the leading members of the hsien Party committee summed up historical experience by proceeding from the plane of the struggle between the lines, thereby enhancing their understanding. They reviewed the past conditions: In the two decades and more after the nationwide liberation, agricultural production developed whenever the hsien Party committee perseveringly and unswervingly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, perseveringly put proletarian politics in command, vigorously grasped socialist education and led the masses to advance along the socialist orientation; once the hsien Party committee acted otherwise, agricultural production came to a standstill and even decreased. At present, the conditions in various communes are not uniform at all. Many communes and production teams may have basically similar conditions for production, but because of the different levels of consciousness of their leading groups in grasping the struggle between the two roads, they differ greatly from one another in

the speed of development of production. In some production teams, output of grain has already surpassed 2,000 catties and that of cotton also has surpassed 200 catties per mow, but in some other production teams, grain output still has not surpassed the "Program" and cotton output is only 40 to 50 catties per mow.

Historical experience and analysis of the actual situation made the hsien Party committee understand deeply that: After socialist collectivization has materialized in agriculture, the struggle between the two classes and between the two roads is still the principal contradiction in the countryside. The struggle and the development of this principal contradiction determine the orientation and speed of agricultural development. To boost socialist agriculture, it is first necessary to perseveringly uphold the Party's basic line and to tightly grasp the struggle between the two classes and between the two roads on the agricultural front. On the basis of this understanding, the hsien committee, starting in 1971, transferred one-third of the cadres from the organs of the hsien and ch'ü levels to go, under the leadership of the principal leading cadres of the hsien committee, to the communes and production teams where the conditions of class struggle were more complicated to investigate the conditions, to go through practice and to carry out education in the line among the cadres and the commune members.

More than ten communes in this hsien are located near townships. These communes received greater support from various lines of trades. But, their output of grain and cotton lagged behind other communes. After an investigation, the hsien Party committee discovered that the principal problem of these communes was that a handful of class enemies there were trumpeting the evil capitalist practice to lure some commune members into going to the townships to do odd jobs and private business, thereby weakening the force on the first front of agriculture. In view of this situation, the hsien committee organized the cadres and the masses of these communes and production brigades to extensively carry out activities of recounting past sufferings and comparing the past conditions with the present conditions and, keeping in mind the reality of local class struggle, to roundly criticize the crimes of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat and scheming to restore capitalism. This taught all an impressive lesson of class education and education in the struggle between the two lines.

The hsien committee acted in this way in the No. 8 brigade of Chinchung commune neighboring the hsien government seat. In the No. 12 production team of this brigade, as a result of the incitement by the class enemies, 80 percent of the laborers in this team went to other localities to do business in 1970, so that the fields were uncared for, grain and cotton output decreased by a big margin and, at the year-end distribution, 80 percent of the commune members had overdrawn their accounts. Whereas, in the No. 3 production team, the situation was entirely different. The cadres and the masses of this production team firmly hit at the class enemies and resisted the influence of the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism. The collective economy continued to strengthen and develop, and a bumper harvest was reaped in agricultural production every year. In 1970, its grain output amounted to 1,068 catties per mow. The comparison between the two roads and between the two different results effectively educated the cadres and commune members of this brigade. They

learned an impressive lesson. They said: "Socialism is a bright road, whereas capitalism is a blind alley. One who gives up agriculture and takes the sidetrack of commerce instead will invariably come to the result of harming oneself and the collective." Under the leadership of the Party branch of the brigade, the cadres and the masses of the whole brigade penetratingly carried out revolutionary mass criticism, roundly criticized the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, resolutely hit at the sabotage activities of the handful of class enemies, and worked with concerted efforts to develop socialist agricultural production. In that year, grain output was 1,350 catties and cotton output 110 catties per mow, topping that in the preceding year by 50 percent and 80 percent respectively, thereby getting rid of the backward outlook. In 1972, its output continued to rise. This brigade ranked among the advanced in learning from Tachai.

In the past two years and more, as this brigade did, the various communes and brigades neighboring the townships, acting in line with the unified arrangements made by the hsien committee, penetratingly educated the cadres and the masses in the Party's basic line by adopting various means in close connection with the actual conditions of their units. This enabled the cadres and the masses to unify their thinking and action under the great target of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialism, to think of the same problems and to exert efforts on the same spot. In the past, many people in these communes and brigades often went to other localities to work for cash income. Educated, they realized that vigorously carrying out agriculture and strengthening the collective economy was the key to the basic interests of the poor and lower-middle peasants. For this reason, they consciously came back to the agricultural front and worked vigorously for agriculture. Now, the outlook of agricultural production in these ten or more communes has gone through a marked change, and grain output has surpassed 1,000 catties and cotton output surpassed 100 catties per mow in most of these communes.

Nant'ung hsien has a large population but insufficient farmland. In some of its communes, there is an average of only 0.5 or 0.6 mow of land to each commune member. Some people held that agriculture could not produce great results in a place where there was a large population but insufficient farmland. In the name of increasing collective income, they released considerable labor power and capital funds for blindly setting up many factories which had nothing to do with agriculture. The hsien committee realized that this meant vying with agriculture for labor force and capital funds and blindly developing money-making factories and this would weaken the foundation of agriculture if this situation did not change.

In order to gain a clear picture of how things stood, the leading members of the hsien committee went to investigate and study and concretely dissect things and to carry out education in the line at T'unghai ch'ü where there was a relatively big number of such factories. In this ch'ü, there were eight communes and there was an average of only 0.57 mow of farmland to each man. In the past few years, 157 factories were set up. This ch'ü had the biggest number of commune- or brigade-run factories in this hsien. But agricultural production developed slowly, and per-mow output of grain did not exceed 1,000 catties and that of cotton was only 60 catties or more. This ch'ü was in the

"lower reaches" of the whole hsien. The leading members of the hsien committee got together with the commune and brigade cadres there to study the Party's basic line, to criticize the revisionist line of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Meanwhile, they selected some typical communes, brigades and factories for summing up the experience in making socialist agriculture and industry promote each other. This made the cadres understand that agriculture was the foundation of the national economy and the method of "running more factories to make more money" would invariably weaken agriculture and the collective economy and was incompatible with the basic interests of the poor and lower-middle peasants. As a result of this work, the cadres and the commune members of this ch'ü rectified their orientation and brought the active role of the commune- and brigade-run industries into better play in developing agriculture.

After acquiring this experience in T'unghai ch'ü, the hsien committee immediately carried out--around the question of orientation of the development of commune- and brigade-run industries--education in the basic line and the implementation of the general policy of developing the national economy in all communes and brigades of this hsien. As a result, the cadres and the masses saw clearly the orientation of running a factory, consciously reduced the number of incorrectly oriented factories, and strengthened the factories which served agriculture. Since the beginning of this year, although there are fewer commune- and brigade-run factories in this hsien, yet the output of industrial production in aid of agriculture, such as cement, phosphate fertilizer, farming machines and implements,has increased by a big margin. These factories have made still greater contributions toward supporting agriculture.

In Nant'ung hsien, of the 1,240,000 mow of farmland, 570,000 mow is planted to grain and the remaining 600,000 mow and more is planted to cotton and other economic crops. Whether crops are planted in accordance with the state plan in an effort to win a high yield both in grain and cotton, or "free planting" is practiced by proceeding from the interests of a part and by attaching greater importance to grain than to cotton or vice versa is equally a manifestation of the struggle between the two ideologies and between the two lines.

To lead the cadres and the masses to carry out the policy of "taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development" and handle correctly the relationship between grain and cotton, the leading members of the hsien committee went deep into Hsinlien commune which gave a high yield both in grain and cotton to sum up experience and set up models. Educated in the line, the cadres and the masses of this commune grasped the practice of planned planting as an important matter in adhering to the socialist orientation. They vigorously smashed the small-peasant economic ideology of paying one-sided attention to the interests of the part, and vigorously embraced the proletarian ideology of keeping the motherland at heart and the world in mind. When arranging the distribution of crops, they insured the acreage planted to grain and cotton according to state plans. In handling the various links of planting and field management, they also perseveringly paid simultaneous attention to making overall planning and rational arrangements for both grain and cotton, so as to put the state plans really on a solid basis.

By means of calling on-the-spot meetings and holding study classes, the hsien committee vigorously propagandized the good ideas and good methods of Hsinlien commune in incorrectly handling the relationship between grain and cotton and penetratingly carried out education in the basic line and in the overall point of view among the cadres and the commune members throughout the hsien. As a result of this work, since 1971, this hsien has reaped a bumper harvest of grain each year and, at the same time, a new atmosphere has emerged in cotton growing. Cotton has been grown sufficiently and managed well. Even in conditions of serious natural disasters, cotton output still has increased by a big margin every year. This hsien has ranked among the advanced cotton producers in Nant'ung administrative district.

Nant'ung hsien Party committee has learned this from past experience: In order to regularize education in the basic line and to perseveringly and continuously infuse socialist ideas into the minds of the peasants, efforts must be made to grasp firmly the building of leading groups at the basic level, to turn the Party branches into fighting citadels that persevere in embarking on the socialist road, and to turn the cadres into leaders in taking the socialist road. For this reason, in the past two years and more, it held 14 study classes in succession for training commune- and brigade-level cadres by rotation. In these study classes, it educated the cadres in the Party's basic line in the light of the concrete manifestation of the struggle between the two roads during each period of time in the countryside. This enabled the cadres to maintain constant class vigilance against the struggle between the two roads in the countryside, to make full ideological preparations, to guard themselves against being swell-headed in the face of victory, and to firmly take the initiative in the struggle when a problem had just shown itself. Now, whenever a problem arises, the cadres and the masses in the countryside throughout the hsien consider whether it is advantageous to socialism or to capitalism. They definitely do well what is advantageous to socialism and resolutely resist what is disadvantageous to socialism.

At present, taking the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work as the key link, Nant'ung hsien Party committee is penetratingly conducting education in the Party's basic line throughout the hsien around the question of reaping a bumper harvest for the whole year. It is resolved to enhance further the socialist consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and commune members, so as to win new and still greater victories in the growing of autumn-harvesting crops on the basis of reaping a bumper harvest in summer-ripening crops.

- NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

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RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

May the Communes Bear Red Flowers Forever

by

T'ien Ch'e (田 车)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 5, 1973)

Fifteen years ago, inspired by the general line for building socialism charted personally by Chairman Mao, the surging tide of switch-over to people's communes emerged throughout the country. This was a historic event. On August 6, 1958, the third day after Ch'iliying people's commune in Hsinhsiang hsien, Honan Province, got its name, the Chinese people's leader Chairman Mao came to this commune. The whole of Ch'iliying was flooded with happiness and joy. Chairman Mao commended this new thing created by the masses of the people and issued to the people of the countryside the great call "The people's communes are fine," that showed the hundreds of millions of peasants the orientation of the road forward.

The hundreds of millions of the people regarded the people's communes as an invariable product of our country's socialist revolution and construction and as the morning sun shining in all directions. Bathing in its radiance, the people sang to their hearts' content. At that moment, a handful of idiots at home and abroad vainly attempted to oppose the people's communes. But, their slander and abuses only came to a shameful end. History is created by the people. A few monsters and ghosts won't change the course of history.

As soon as they came into being, the people's communes demonstrated their powerful vitality. As Marx said in his appraisal of the Paris Commune: "The commune has shown its vitality through its existence and proven its theory with its action." During the period of growth of the young people's communes, China's socialist agriculture developed tremendously. The superiority of the people's communes created a broad road to develop agricultural production with greater, faster, better and more economical results. After defeating three years' serious natural disasters, our country's agriculture reaped bumper harvests in ten years running, laying a stable foundation for the development of the national economy. In 1972, some areas in our country suffered from serious drought seldom seen in history. Defying the serious drought, the people worked vigorously. The broad masses of rural cadres and commune members struggled doggedly against the extraordinarily serious drought. They still could reap good harvests despite the serious drought. This year, the abnormal climiate in some areas also constituted a great menace to agricultural production. But, the people's communes demonstrated their strong power, and the people, by waging one battle after another and fighting unswervingly against heaven and earth, again reaped a bumper harvest of summer grain. A review of the conditions of agricultural development in the past 15 years shows that the people's communes have miraculously changed the outlook of agricultural production. Throughout the vast countryside extending from the shore of the East China Sea to the foothills of the T'ienshan Mountains and from the northern borders to the coasts in the south, people live happily, horses thrive, all trades are prosperous, the

market is brisk, and prices are stable. Everywhere the situation of the revolution and production is excellent.

The class enemies are never reconciled to the people's victory. The class struggle has always been a life-and-death struggle. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have vainly attempted to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to restore capitalism in our country. Of course, in a country where the people have mastered their own destiny, this kind of attempt is like a mayfly trying to topple a giant tree and ridiculously overestimating its strength. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants say in excitement: "No one can ever succeed in pulling us back to the road from which we have come and making us suffer the second time." "Only socialism can save China. We definitely will take the socialist road!" No one can change the firm determination of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work has further aroused the enthusiasm of the people in practicing socialism. It is propelling the deep-going development of the mass movement, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." The people go all out to learn from Tachai and quicken their pace to catch up with Hsiyang. On the agricultural front can be seen a picture of a mighty contingent in a leap forward. An extraordinarily serious drought befell Hsiyang last spring. The masses on the one hand struggled against the revisionist line of the swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and, on the other hand, fought against heaven and earth. A mighty contingent was engaged in criticism of revisionism and also in the fight against drought. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "We must not grow one single seedling less in the field even at the cost of losing a few dozen catties of weight ourselves." Really, "there had never been seen such a serious drought, and there had never been seen such a scene of vigorous work!" Vigorous work promotes a big change. Only vigorous work can bring about a big change in the mountains and rivers. This is a law which the people of Hsiyang has found through trial and error in the course of struggle. Now, the Tachai spirit spreads in all directions and the red flowers of Tachai blossom everywhere. Large numbers of hsien, communes and brigades in the pattern of Tachai are emerging in unending streams.

The people's communes urgently need thousands and thousands of revolutionary people with culture and scientific knowledge. The broad masses of educated young people answer the Party's call, take the road pointed out by Chairman Mao and go to the mountain and rural areas. They are enthusiastically welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. They are dedicating their youth to the heroic cause of building a socialist new countryside. In the vast countryside, they can develop their talents to the full.

The Chinese peasants in their millions are holding high the red banner of the people's communes and advancing victoriously in a direction pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Let us make this wish: May the communes bear red flowers forever!

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Pioneering Central China People's Commune Advances

- report of visit to Chiliying People's Commune (one)

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 7, 1973)

the people's communes were formed widely in the rural areas of china in 1958 on the basis of agricultural producers cooperatives. as soon as this new form of social organization in china came into being 15 years ago, chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, paid close attention to the communes and gave them his warm support. he inspected the chiliying commune in honan province, one of the earliest in china, on august sixth, 1958, two days after its founding, and praised it.

chairman mao's great call "people's communes are fine" and the decisions made by the central committee of the chinese communist party on the establishment of people's communes in the countryside, guided and pushed forward the mass movement to form people's communes launched by the hundreds of millions of chinese peasants.

hsinhua correspondents recently visited the chiliying commune, a pioneer in the movement, in hsinhsiang county, honan province, central china. with a population of 50,000 and 6,000 hectares of farmland, the commune has 38 villages. each is a production brigade and under the brigades there are 298 production teams.

in the fields of the commune are waist-high cotton plants and tall maize and sorghum, all growing sturdily. in the orchards, apple branches bent under the weight of their fruit. the commune members are hoeing in anticipation of a good autumn harvest.

in thirteen out of the fifteen years of its existence, the commune was hit by drought, heavy rains and other natural troubles, six years being severe. adhering to chairman mao's revolutionary line, the peasants brought into play the economic strength of their commune and overcame natural adversities and steadily increased output of both grain and cotton, the major crops.

the commune defeated unusually heavy rainfall and an autumn cold spell last year to achieve good harvests. the yield of grain crops averaged six tons per hectare, nearly five times that in 1957, the year before the commune was set up. per hectare yield of ginned cotton doubled to reach 930 kilogrammes. despite an eight-month drought that lasted from autumn sowing to this summer, the summer wheat yield set a record of 5.4 tons per hectare, 660 kilogrammes higher than in 1972.

tien hsiu-ching, commune party secretary and chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, said that the success testified to the superiority of the commune, and this can be summed up in the words "big and public". "big" means that the commune has greater manpower and resources than the advanced agricultural producers cooperatives and therefore has greater manoeuvrability and can do larger projects. "public" means it has more and larger collective undertakings. tien hsiu-ching said that in building up the rural areas, the commune relies on the socialist consciousness of its members and the spirit of self-reliance and hard work.

the commune integrates government administration with commune management. it organizes and leads the collective commune economy and functions as the basic organ of political power in the countryside. it draws up its plans and exercises leadership over agricultural production and other work in its area in accordance with party policies, the state plans and the specific conditions of its production brigades and teams.

as far back as in 1952, the people's government built the "people's victory canal" to lead in yellow river water for irrigation. but before the formation of the chiliying commune, each of the scores of the agricultural co-ops there was engaged in tackling its own problems and in addition, the land was scattered and not enough manpower and funds were available. it was impossible to build extensive irrigation networks under a unified plan to make full use of the canal.

since 1958, the commune has mobilized more than 10,000 of its members for water control projects every winter and spring in accordance with a unified plan. the builders and most of the construction funds are pooled by the production teams in proportion to the amount of land to be benefited in each team. in addition, the commune sets aside part of the income from its industrial undertakings for the projects.

the commune has built complete irrigation and drainage systems and sunk 490 pump wells in the past 15 years. now 90 per cent of the commune's farmland gives high, stable yields irrespective of drought of excess rainfall. all 1,200 hectares of saline land left over from pre-liberation days have been transformed into fertile fields and the sand dunes on 533 hectares levelled or afforested.

the advantage of the commune system is also seen in its greater ability to raise the level of farm mechanization. with the growth of the collective economy, the public accumulation fund of the commune has reached 20 million yuan, 25 times that in 1958. the commune has bought 48 tractors, six trucks, 947 engines and 500 motors in addition to pumps, threshers and other farm

machines. today 90 per cent of the commune's farmland is tractor ploughed, as against 25 per cent 15 years ago. irrigation and drainage, pest control, transport and processing of farm produce have been machanized or semi-mechanized for the most part.

under the unified leadership of the commune, the production brigades and teams are able to utilize their land and manpower more rationally in line with the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development". a traditional cotton growing centre, the area covered by the commune used to rely on the government for its food grain. it has become self-sufficient in grain in 1965 and is now an important grain and cotton supplier. in the past seven years it has sent 2,200 tons of surplus grain and 1,500 tons of cotton to the state every year. all 38 production brigades have their own orchards and they have many fish ponds. the commune and its brigades have also set up 42 fertilizer plants, farm machinery repair plants, cotton gins, grain processing mills and other workshops to service agriculture. the commune now has four million trees as against 1.2 million 15 years ago. pig raising has made progress and all the production brigades have pig farms.

the commune makes it possible to spread science and technique and to farm scientifically on a mass scale. its agricultural school and agro-technicians have trained three to five agro-technicians from among the peasants for each brigade. they and the cadres and experienced peasants have established scientific experimental groups, with a total membership of over 1,000, throughout the commune. they conduct experiments to breed high-yield crop strains, improve the soil and control pests.

the commune members are building the chiliying people's commune in line with chairman mao's principle of "self-reliance and hard struggle". party secretary of the commune and chairman of the commune revolutionary committee tien hsiu-ching said: "the commune has released the productive forces and provided immense possibilities for expanding production. this has inspired the commune members to work with greater determination and confidence and to end the traditional 'poverty and blankness' by relying on their collective strength".

sungchuang village in what was the poorest part of the commune had large tracts of wasteland overgrown with weeds in addition to 21 hectares of uneven farmland in 1958. the low-lying land was waterlogged every time it rained. after the formation of the commune, the sungchuang prodution brigade began to transform its farming conditions. in 45 days in the winter of 1962, the brigade turned 3.2 hectares of wasteland into farmland. the brigade's grain yield that year jumped from 1.5 to 2.88 tons per hectare, making it self-sufficient in grain for the first time.

when chairman mao in 1964 issued the call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", members of the brigade responded by saying "tachai transformed its poor hills and gullies. our farming conditions are much better. why can't we make changes?" under the unified leadership of the commune, they built and repaired drainage ditches linked with the commune drainage system, and deep ploughed and levelled farmland. all the land was turned into fields giving high, stable yields irrespective of dry weather or heavy rain. the topography of the brigade was completely changed. grain yield rose that year to 4.58 tons per hectare and ginned cotton to 600 kilogrammes. its grain yield has never been lower than 7.5 tons per hectare and ginned cotton has average 1.2 tons per hectare since 1968.

under the leadership of the local party organization, the cadres and members of the chiliying people's commune in the past 15 years have advanced resolutely along the road of expanding and consolidating the socialist collective economy in line with party directives. they have overcome obstruction and defeated sabotage of a handful of class enemies. they work hard to raise the level of production and expand its scope, thus building a new socialist countryside with an ever-growing, thriving economy.

the chiliying area, situated on an abandoned bed of the yellow river, suffered from drought, waterlogging, soil salinity and sandstorms before liberation. the peasants, who farmed small plots of land, groaned under the burden of rent and usury and lived in dire poverty. in the drought of 1942, the crops failed and 21,900 people fled the land, went begging or died of disease and starvation.

the commune members are now leading a happy, secure life. more than 12,500 children and young people are studying in local primary and junior and senior middle schools. ninetyeight per cent of the school-age children are enrolled. the commune has a hospital, each brigade has its clinic and each production team has its medical personnel. together they form a network of medical services throughout the commune.

the income of the commune members has steadily risen and their life is improving. annual retail sale of commodities has increased more than four fold since 1957. the number of bicycles owned by commune members has increased in 15 years from 36 to 3,720 and sewing machines from 60 to 2,900. the more than 100 people who are old or unable to work and have no relatives to help are all provided by the commune with secure livelihood, including free food, clothing and medical care.

Birth and Growth of a Central China People's Commune

- report on Chiliying People's Commune (Two)

(NCNA-English Chengchow, August 9, 1973)

reviewing the course of the birth and growth of the chiliying people's commune on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the commune, tien hsiu-ching, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, said: "like other communes throughout the country, it is a natural outcome of china's political and economic advance and the constant raising of the socialist consciousness of the chinese peasants under the leadership and education of the party. it was born and has developed in the course of class struggle and the struggles between the two roads and the two lines within the party."

in the old china, the majority of the chinese peasants who account for over 80 per cent of the population, especially the poor and lower-middle peasants, had little or no land and were forced to till the land owned by the landlords. they were cruelly exploited and oppressed and were in the deepest misery. the peasants in chiliying were no exception.

soon after the liberation in 1949, the chiliying area, comprising a township, carried out land reform in a nationwide land reform movement. the farmland, draught animals and other means of production possessed by the landlord class were distributed to the poor and lower-middle peasants. in response to chairman mao's great call for launching a mutual-aid and co-operative movement after the land reform, the poor and lower-middle peasants then started to take the socialist road. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi used the power he had usurped in the party to advocate a rich-peasant economy at the time and this was supported by a handful of landlords and rich peasants. they bought farmland, lent out money at usurious rates of interest and employed farm hands in an attempt to ride on the backs of the poor and lower-middle peasants once again.

poor peasant lu shu-mo, who is now deputy secretary of the people's commune party committee, took the lead in getting other poor and lower-middle peasants to set up mutual-aid teams in the winter of 1951. the teams were made up of several to a dozen poor and lower-middle peasant families. the teams maintained private ownership of the means of production, and the members exchanged manpower on the basis of mutual benefit. this form of production had rudiments of socialism.

large numbers of elementary agricultural producers co-operatives were organized in the township in 1953 on the basis of mutual-aid teams, under the guidance of

the party's general line for the transitional period laid down by chairman mao. this semi-socialist organization was on a larger scale than the mutual-aid teams. it adopted the principle of pooling of land and the other means of production as shares and unifying management. members of the co-operative worked together and received rewards mainly for labour, as well as for their shares. they made a step forward in socialist collectivization by doing so.

when a nation-wide upsurge for agricultural cooperation got under way in 1955, liu shao-chi yelled that this was "rash" in an attempt to abort the movement. but the poor and lower-middle peasants pressed ahead. all the co-ops in the township were run better and better and a growing number of peasant households joined.

by the end of 1955, the elementary co-operatives had grown into fully socialist advanced agricultural producers' co-operatives. an advanced co-op was the merger of several elementary ones, in which the members were paid in accordance with the principle "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work", and the land and other principal means of production belonged to the collective. this further emancipated the productive forces and gave an impetus to production. the 1957 local average grain yield was 1.27 tons and cotton 465 kilograms per hectare, double the pre-liberation figures.

chairman mao in 1958 set forth the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". the whole nation was inspired. all 56 advanced co-ops in the township were in a high tide of building irrigation projects and improving farm implements. but the township government found it difficult to give them unified leadership in view of their small size, their scattered land and manpower and their separate plans. people saw the superiority of a larger conglomeration from the fact that the chiliying co-op (now the chiliying production brigade) and three neighbouring co-ops had built two drainage canals through consultation and on the basis of mutual benefit, something impossible previously. the poor and lower-middle peasants wanted the co-ops to merge into a new organization that would combine the functions of the township government so that irrigation and other projects could be undertaken under unified leadership. the 56 co-ops joined together. a unified plan was worked out for the use of land and the building of irrigation projects. the people were now able to do things which a co-op had been unable to do on its own. on august 4, 1958, a new form of organization, the people's commune, came into being. it combined industry, agriculture, trade, education and militia work and integrated government administration with commune management.

chairman mao praised and supported the enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses in setting up people's communes on the basis of agricultural cooperation. chairman mao's call "people's communes are fine" and the party central committee's decisions on setting up people's communes in the rural areas inspired and guided this mass movement which was sweeping the country.

the people's commune showed its immense vitality soon after its establishment. in the first three years of its existence, the chiliying commune dredged 800 water channels and dug 12 irrigation and drainage canals, laying a foundation for the further expansion of agricultural production.

tien hsiu-ching said: "the emergence of the people's communes was a great victory of the socialist road over the capitalist road. but this did not mean the end of class struggle or the struggle between the two lines."

during 1960-1962 when china had natural calamities, chairman mao and the party central committee called on the people to consolidate the collective economy of the people's communes and rely on them to overcome the difficulties. at the same time, necessary measures were adopted. on the other hand, however, liu shao-chi slandered the people's communes as having "been set up too early" and "being in a mess" and clamoured for a return to individual farming. local landlords and rich peasants who had not reformed themselves echoed this reactionary cry. armed with mao tsetung thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants in chiliying worked persistently to run their commune well, smashing the plot of the enemy to disrupt the people's communes and restore capitalism.

tien hsiu-ching continued: "why is it that the poor and lower-middle peasants of chiliying have adhered to the socialist road? it is because they were the most cruelly exploited in the old society. they recognized that a return to individual farming would mean a return to their past misery. older peasants still had a vivid memory of the famine year of 1942 when some 21,900 peasants who owned little or no land fled their villages or died of starvation and illness."

tien hsiu-ching said, "proletarian revolutionary movements are a strong motive force for social production. the initiative of the commune members was stimulated by the establishment of the commune. they started large-scale water conservancy work and got bumper harvest that year. and our two leaps in production in the past decade also serve as proofs."

during the great socialist education movement of 1964, the cadres and commune members studied chairman mao's related teachings and party policies, and their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines in the countryside became higher. they criticized the spontaneous capitalist tendency in the countryside and dealt blows at the activities of the class enemies to sabotage the collective economy. the movement consolidated and strengthened the collective economy. as a result, work on the water conservancy projects went faster. the irrigated area was expanded to over 90 per cent of the total farmland and grain output rose. the commune averaged 3.27 tons of grain per hectare in 1965, 34 per cent higher than the previous year, while the output of ginned cotton was 0.75 tons per hectare, 63 per cent over the 1964 figure. therefore, the commune was more than able to meet its grain needs. the chiliying people call this great change the "first leap".

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, liu shao-chi was thoroughly exposed as a capitalist roader in the party and a renegade, hidden traitor and scab. the cadres and the masses of the chiliying people's commune denounced the crimes committed by liu shao-chi aimed at sabotaging the collective economy and restoring capitalism. they criticized the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line was brought to a new level. under the leadership of lu shu-mo, the members of the chiliying production brigade, the biggest in the commune, studied chairman mao's teachings and took the lead in mechanizing agriculture and starting electrification. and this in 1969 ushered the whole commune into a new stage. from then on, an increasing number of farm machines have been added, and 90 per cent of the land is worked by tractors. more than 240 kilometres of power transmission lines have been put up, bringing electricity to all the 298 production teams in the commune's 38 production brigades. all this strengthened the collective economy and agricultural production keeps growing. grain output in 1972 was 56 per cent higher than in 1969 and cotton, 42 per cent. the commune members describe this advance as the "second leap".

How Central China People's Commune Combines Government Administration with Commune Management

- visit to Chiliying People's Commune (Three)

(NCNA-English Chengchow, August 12, 1973)

a people's commune is a new form of organization that combines government administration with commune management.

the chiliying commune revolutionary committee, the leading organ of the commune, has 32 members. under the leadership of the commune party committee, the revolutionary committee is responsible for political and ideological work, agriculture, industry, trade, education, medical work, finance, civil affairs, militia affairs, e.t.c. it also directs production, accumulation and distribution and other economic matters of the commune. "this is what we usually refer to as 'integrating government administration and commune management and combining industry, agriculture, trade, education and militia affairs'," said tien hsiu-ching, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee and secretary of the commune party committee.

"the superiority of this system lies in the fact that it strengthens the party's leadership over the various undertakings in the rural areas for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building the new socialist countryside.

"the fundamental task of the commune party committee and the revolutionary committee is to carry out education in political line and ideology among the commune cadres and peasants. this is done in close connection with production tasks and other central tasks of the commune."

after chairman mao in 1964 issued the great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the commune party committee called on the cadres and members to do as the tachai production brigade did -- consolidate the socialist positions in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line, work hard and be self-reliant, and cherish a warm love for the state and the collective. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, it led them in criticizing the revisionist fallacies spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and their crime of attempting to restore capitalism in china. this helped raise the people's consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines under socialism.

tu fa-ho, vice-chairman of the commune revolutionary committee who is in charge of industry, said: "in line with the party's general principle 'take agriculture as foundation and industry as leading factor' in developing national economy, the factories run by the commune and brigades serve agriculture mainly. included are farm machinery repair and building, chemical fertilizer and the processing of grain and cotton. they support agricultural production in many ways. before spring sowing begins, workers of the farm machinery repair and building plant check up on all the tractors, seeders and other machinery.

"most of our several hundred workers are trained commune members," he said. "so they are workers and peasants at the same time. they take part in harvesting or some other farm work."

chin huai-jen, member of the commune revolutionary committee and deputy director of the militia office, is a demobilized armyman. he said: "all 14,000 young and middle-aged men and women in the commune are in the militia. of these, 800 young men (aged between 16 and 30) and women (between 16 and 25) form an armed regiment.

"the militia is also a shock force in building socialism in the countryside. our commune launched a mass campaign to build water control projects in the winter of 1971. our militia volunteered for the toughest job. in five days 2,600 militia men and women completed the task originally set for 15 days, digging 600,000 cubic metres of earth work."

"chairman mao teaches us: 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people.' we have military training in our spare-time, especially in slack seasons. the militiamen are activists in socialist revolution and construction as well defenders of socialism."

han pao-hsien is in charge of the commune purchasing and supplying centre. she told us the following:

"under the unified leadership of the commune, our centre works for the expansion of the collective economy and production. cotton was seriously threatened by bollworms last summer. our staff immediately brought back 50 tons of insecticide from chiaotso city 50 kilometres away, enough for the commune to wipe out the pests.

"we help diversify the commune's economy. for example, when the state trade department demands more medicinal herbs, we proposed to the commune leadership that the brigades grow them in open spaces in the orchards to increase income and meet the demand."

"our guideline is to develop the economy and ensure supply," she added.

teacher lo meng-chung is a leading member of the education office. he said: "committees of poor and lower-middle peasants for running schools were set up at the production brigade level during the cultural revolution in line with chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. they supervise one senior middle school, 16 junior middle schools and 38 primary schools.

"the state pays great attention to rural education. the number of teachers sent by the county has risen to 198 from 80 in 1958. during the cultural revolution we selected, on the recommendation of the poor and lower middle peasants, 250 young commune members with middle school education to be teachers. more schools have been added with the expansion of production. 98 per cent of the commune's school-age children are at school. to implement the principle of combining theory with practice better, the middle schools increased the percentage of content on the cultivation and protection of cotton and wheat, our main crops."

the chiliying commune hospital is staffed by 38 doctors and nurses. it has 40 beds. it can perform gastrectomy and other operations. tu hsing-ting, director of the hospital, said: "during the cultural revolution we have trained 198 medical workers who staff brigade clinics on a part-time basis. they are popular among the villagers, who refer to them as 'barefoot doctors'. production teams have one or two health workers. now commune members can have their common ailments treated right in their own villages."

he said: "in medical work, we follow the principle of prevention first. under the leadership of the commune patriotic health campaign committee, the barefoot doctors and health workers mobilize the masses for periodic health campaigns, which involve purifying drinking water, rebuilding old-style latrines and other aspects of enviromental hygiene. the commune hospital gives technical assistance. cholera, smallpox and other diseases epidemic before liberation have long been wiped out. the rate of occurrence of common diseases has dropped year by year."

FACTORY-RUN COLLEGES

Factory-Run Colleges in Northeast China Industrial Center

(NCNA-English Shenyang, August 10, 1973)

two dozen factories in the northeast china industrial city of shenyang have set up their own colleges in line with chairman mao's instruction "take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers".

the students are outstanding workers with practical experience. most of them return to their factories after two to three years of study. some will go to their factory scientific research departments.

specialized courses and teaching material are chosen according to the needs of the factories. the workers' college of shenyang high-voltage switch-gear factory prepares lessons for designing and manufacturing such equipment. the shenyang mining machinery plant gives courses in mine dressing and machine building and the shenyang heavy machinery plant has courses on steel-forging and steel-rolling equipment.

most of the teachers are veteran technicians and cadres of the factories. in addition, the colleges also invite professors from general universities to teach. in the past three years, the nine institutions of higher education in shenyang, including the northeast engineering institute, liaoning university and the electrical machinery college, have sent 125 professors and lecturers to give lectures or help compile teaching material. cooperation among these diverse universities and colleges helps make up for each other's deficiencies and raise each other's level, promoting the revolution in education.

the worker-students are indomitable in overcoming difficulties as they study for the revolution. communist chang yung-chuan has been a boiler-worker for 18 years. he found college lessons quite difficult since he had little schooling. however, he studied the projection theory hard. he came to understand the relationship between differential and integral calculus from the viewpoint of the unity of opposites. within two and a half years, he completed all the courses with excellent marks.

the first 462 graduates from these colleges are now doing technical work in their factories. twentyseven graduates specializing in steel-rolling of shenyang heavy machinery plant designed 27 large-sized new products within half a year. kao yuan-chin, with 21 years of

experience, was assigned to finalize the design of an important auxiliary piece of equipment for a steel-rolling machine. in the past, a university graduate could undertake this kind of work only after two years of practice.

twentyone of the 34 graduates of the shenyang no. 1 machine tool plant who were transferred to the machine tools research institute have now finished 17 scientific research items and designed 62 new products. after returning to his plant, bench worker feng fu-sheng, with 20 years' experience, built a chipless cold-rolling mill that reduces labour intensity and doubles efficiency. he is now leading the technical team of his workshop.

INNER MONGOLIAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE

New Progress by Research Institute on Inner Mongolian Grassland

(NCNA-English Huhehot, August 9, 1973)

the grassland research institute of north china's inner mongolian autonomous region has started over 50 research items and obtained good results from 20 items in the past two years. included are the introduction of good perennial grass for pastoral areas, the prevention and weeding of tsuimatsao (a kind of poisonous grass) and the production and application of biological insecticides.

the scientific workers of the institute located in the centre of the region have taken the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants since early 1971 when groups were dispatched to set up research points in people's communes and production brigades in eight banners (counties). some other scientific workers went to make investigations in grazing grounds while taking part in productive labour. they carried out scientific experiments on a broad scale with the herdsmen.

inner mongolia has vast natural pasturelands, but the fast growth of herds has created shortages of fodder in winter and spring. the nine research groups trial-planted 47 kinds of grass and 49 kinds of fodder crops, from which they selected 13 drought- and cold-resistant and high-yield perennial plants. the scientific workers in the paoerhtapusu production brigade got seven times as much perennial grass per hectare as ordinary grass in 1972 though there was a serious drought.

the institute has produced a dozen biological insecticides in the past two years to improve the natural grasslands. aerial spraying of such insecticides increased the yield 27 per cent.

a chemical preparation that destroys tsuimatsao was trial-produced in the ikh chao league. tsuimatsao is a major problem on more than 380,000 hectares of grassland on the ordos highlands.

it was observed that ring- or belt-like patterns of fine grass grows on the silinghot grassland in spring and summer, surrounded by mushrooms that appear in late summer and early autumn. the microbiological research office of the institute has made progress in studying this phenomenon in the hope of increasing grass yield.

the scientific workers of the institute have also run 31 study classes to train over 690 commune and brigade herdsmen technicians in improving the grasslands.

AMOY

Changes in Southeast China Island City

(NCNA-English Foochow, August 10, 1973)

amoy, an island city in fukien province, southeast china, now has more than two hundred factories turning out textiles, machines, chemicals, light industry products and other things.

prior to liberation, amoy had only a few poorly-equipped factories and handicraft workshops producing matches, soap, cigarettes and soya sauce.

through 24 years of construction since liberation under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party, amoy has built a fairly all-round industrial base. gross industrial output in 1972 was 23 times that in 1950. the state plan for the first half of this year was overfulfilled; gross output was 11 per cent more than for the same 1972 period.

the city's industry has been expanded through self-reliance and hard work. some thirty workers started the amoy electric bulb factory during the great leap forward in 1958. they knew nothing about making bulbs and had little equipment. they went to shanghai to learn from workers in electric bulb factories and made the necessary equipment on their own. in the past decade and more, they have made and improved more than seventy

pieces of equipment and built three automatic production lines. formerly, the factory produced only three kinds of bulbs for common use. with over 600 workers, it now makes 15 kinds, 134 specifications, and produces nearly ten million light bulbs a year.

responding to the call of unity and victory issued by the ninth party congress, workers in the factory have since 1969 overfulfilled their monthly plans for more than fifty months running, with improved quality and lower consumption of raw material.

the amoy cod liver oil factory had only 57 workers when it started operation in 1953. today it is one of the five major cod liver oil factories in china. it has three automatic production lines, producing various kinds of cod liver oil and other products for medical use. the workers successfully extracted bromine from sea-water last year. the number of workers in the factory has increased six-fold and gross output more than eighty-fold, compared with the early days of production.

fukien abounds in sub-tropical fruit and aquatic products, which provide the amoy canned goods factory with raw material in quantity. the factory, manned by more than 2,000 workers, turns out several thousand tons of canned food annually for home and foreign markets.

amoy was only accessible by steamer before. two great causeways have been built to connect it with the mainland and the yingtan-amoy railway runs to other parts of the country. trains go north to peking and south to kwangchow.

amoy has improved its port and dock facilities and now handles ocean-going freighters.

MODEL BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Chang Huan-tsai--a Good Barefoot Doctor

(NCNA-English Tsinan, August 9, 1973)

a barefoot doctor of chaoyuan county in shantung province, chang huan-tsai, has been cited "a good doctor serving the people heart and soul."

chang huan-tsai comes from a lower-middle peasant family, and himself took up agricultural work after leaving primary school but when the rural cooperative medical service was set up in his district in 1969, chang huan-tsai was chosen by his brigade to become a "barefoot doctor". he attended a training class organized by the commune clinic and gained general knowledge of public health work and the treatment of common ailments. after completing this course he continued studying hard on his own.

he has also read a number of technical works on acupuncture and consulted experienced acupuncturists. to find the right acupuncture points he has often inserted acupuncture needles as many as 30 times on his own body. he is most familiar with more than 300 acupuncture points.

with help from the commune clinic, he carried his first bigger surgical operation three years ago when a tumour as big as a goose egg grew on a commune member's knee, preventing her from walking. chang huan-tsai studied the case very conscientiously, and, after diagnosing it as a fatty tumour, successfully removed it and she was later able to return to work.

chang huan-tsai has done nearly 1,000 surgical operations during the past four years.

chang huan-tsai has also gathered more than 1,100 folk prescriptions from the masses and called upon experienced peasants for advice. before using them, he made various experiments to test their effect and side-effects. he also uses indigenous methods to produce drugs locally, processing medicinal herbs, preparing powders and drugs for injections. one of the drugs he produces has been proved effective against mastitis.

having grown up in the countryside among the poor and lower-middle peasants, chang huan-tsai has profound sense of duty towards them. day or night, in all weathers, he always goes where he is wanted. one winter night, when he was called in to deal with an acute abdominal condition, he had to brave a snow-storm to reach the sick woman. after giving her emergency treatment, he stayed on throughout the night until the patient was completely out of danger.

chang huan-tsai pays serious attention to disease prevention. he prepares herbal decoctions in different seasons for the commune members. mainly as a result of his efforts, there have been no outbreaks of infectious diseases in the brigade in the past four years.

with the help of the party chang huan-tsai has matured and become a barefoot doctor very popular among the masses. he joined the communist party in 1970 and has taken part in conferences on many occasions for advanced workers at county, regional, provincial level.

SPORTS

Mass Sports in Central China People's Commune

(NCNA-English Changsha, August 10, 1973)

more than 70 per cent of the members of the hungchiakuan people's commune in central china's hunan province now take part in ball games, track and field events, swimming, wushu (traditional chinese shadow boxing), tug-of-war, callisthenics and other games. there are 42 sports teams with militiamen and youngsters as the core.

situated in a hilly region criss-crossed by rivers, the commune in sangchih county has favourable natural conditions for sports activities, but these began only after liberation.

the commune party committee formed leading groups in each of the commune's 16 production brigades and 161 production teams to promote sports and build up the people's health. many of the commune cadres are sports activists.

the hailungping production brigade party branch secretary, the brigade leaders, bookkeepers and other cadres formed a basketball team and built a basketball court themselves. eighty per cent of the young people now play basketball. the peasants also engage in other sports, such as tug-of-war, weightlifting and swimming.

wushu is very popular in yaochungyu production brigade. the brigade deputy party branch secretary wang teh-chun is an enthusiast, and his second daughter is leader of a wushu team. whenever wushu performances are held in the brigade, the six members of the wang family perform.

sports facilities were built by the commune members whenever possible and time is arranged so that production is not affected. like in other parts of the country, sports are combined with militia training, such as handgrenade-throwing, bayonet practice and taichichuan, a type of traditional chinese shadow boxing.

friendly inter-teams matches are held during holidays or slack farming season. the commune sends teams to neighbouring communes or the county seat to play matches. at a county meeting last march to exchange experience in learning from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, the commune sent its 80-member wushu team to perform.

more than 2,500 students of the commune's primary and middle schools go in for sports activities. after school or during winter and summer vacations they help popularize sports among the commune members.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Liao Cheng-chih, Ma Wen-po Meet Summer Vacation Visiting Group of Overseas Chinese School Teachers in Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, August 10, 1973)

comrades liao cheng-chih and ma wen-po this afternoon met with the summer vacation visiting group of overseas chinese school teachers in japan led by lee wan chih, principal of the tungwen chinese school in kobe. they had a cordial conversation.

the meeting was followed by a reception given by comrade liao cheng-chih to welcome the visiting group.

present at the meeting and reception were wang yun-sheng, chu man-ping, sun ping-hua, mo yen-chung and lin li-yun.

also present at the reception were tung chi-wu and jung yi-jen.

the visiting group arrived in peking on august 7.

in the course of his travel through northeast china, jen chung-yi, vice-chairman of the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee; lan kan-ting, vice-chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee; and chiu yu-wen, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, met with and entertained him at banquets respectively. chang ta-yu, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the talian institute of chemical physics under the chinese academy of sciences, who is an old friend of mr. miao's, accompanied him on his tour of shenyang, fushun and anshan.

during his sojourn in peking, mr. miao had meetings with or paid calls on lu han, tu yu-ming, hu tzu-ang, liang shu-ming, chien chang-chao, chien tuan-sheng, tsou ping-wen and other old acquaintances.

Peking Reception Welcoming Table Tennis Team of Overseas Chinese in Japan from Taiwan Province

(NCNA-English Peking, August 10, 1973)

comrade liao cheng-chih hosted a reception here this evening to welcome the table tennis team of overseas chinese in japan from taiwan province of the people's republic of china. the team is headed by huang wen-chin, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

attending the reception were vice-minister of foreign affairs ma wen-po, and leading members of departments concerned tung chi-wu, wang yun-sheng, jun yi-jen, chu man-ping, sun ping-hua, kuo tung-chun, mo yen-chung and lin li-yun.

during the reception, liao cheng-chih had a cordial conversation with the compatriots from taiwan province resident in japan, who have come to take part in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

Mr. Miao Yun-tai Leaves Peking to Tour Other Parts of Country

(NCNA-English Peking, August 10, 1973)

mr. miao yun-tai, former member of the executive yuan council (minister without portfolio) of the kuomintang government and delegate to the old political consultative conference of 1946, and his daughter miao yu-cheng wound up their visit here and left by train this evening to tour other parts of the country.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned li chin-teh, kuo ta-kai, kuo tung, wang yeh-sung and chang chieh.

also present on the occasion were mr. miao yun-tai's friends here chien chang-chao and his wife shen hsing-yuan, tu yu-ming and his wife tsao hsiu-ching, and hu tzu-ang.

mr. miao yun-tai has come from the united states to visit the country and look in on his relatives. during the past month or so, he has been to peking, harbin, changchun, shenyang, fushun and anshan, where he paid visits to industrial and mining enterprises, rural people's communes and institutions of education and made excursions to scenic spots and sites of historical relics.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Youth Football Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, August 9, 1973)

the state physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the visiting albanian youth football team led by manol bozaxhiu.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife and other embassy officials were present.

also present were li ching-chuan, leading member of the host commission, li feng-lou, wei ming, chang hsi, chang hsi-jang, wang wen-chung and li tung-min, leading members of other departments concerned, as well as chinese football coaches and players.

li ching-chuan and manol bozaxhiu spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of warm friendship. they wished that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people and sportsmen of china and albania would be constantly consolidated and developed.

the team arrived in peking by plane on august 8.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chou En-lai, Ho Ying and Yang Chi Meet Egypt-China Friendship Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, August 9, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met with ibrahim el tahawi, chairman of the egypt-china friendship association, and the egypt-china friendship association delegation he is leading. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were members of the delegation yussuf wally and yehia ramdan.

egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd was present.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned chou chueh, hsi tao-chung, shan ta-chi, li liu-ken, keng tzu-li and li chih-chieh.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Gives Reception for Chinese Technical Personnel

(NCNA-English Conakry, August 10, 1973)

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua gave a reception yesterday for the chinese technical personnel who were leaving for home after taking part in the construction of the "november 22, 1970 monument".

present at the reception were mara ahmed diomba, guinean minister of public works, urban planning and housing; camara sikhe, minister of scientific research; and other senior guinean government officials.

the chinese technical personnel who took part in the construction of the monument were present.

this monument was built to mark the defeat of the imperialist aggression on november 22, 1970 by the guinean people.

minister diomba and ambassador han ke-hua spoke at the reception. they warmly praised the friendship between the guinean and chinese people. on behalf of the guinean people and the guinea democratic party headed by president sekou toure, minister diomba thanked the chinese technicians for fulfilment of their mission ahead of schedule.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Mr. Masuzo Akatsu Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, August 10, 1973)

mr. masuzo akatsu, standing director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), left here by plane for home today. seeing him off at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned chao pu-chu, meng chien and wang min.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Premier Chou En-lai and Minister Sha Feng Meet Senegalese Minister Adrien Senghor

(NCNA-English Peking, August 10, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with adrien senghor, minister of rural development of senegal.

abdou karim sidibe, technical counsellor of the ministry of rural development, was present.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including chao yuan, li yung-kai, hsueh na, lo hsu and ma wu-yeh.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking for AAA

(NCNA-English Peking, August 10, 1973)

the table tennis delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by its deputy leaders nguyen duy hung and ha viet thien arrived here by train this afternoon to take part in the forthcoming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament (a.a.a.).

greeting the delegation at the railway station were kou tung-chun and wang to, vice-chairmen of the a.a.a. organizing committee, chinese table tennis coaches and players.

also present were le tuan, counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and le buu, deputy leader of the table tennis delegation of the republic of south viet nam.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

March Forward on the Road to Redness and Vocational Proficiency

by

the "Generation-O" Class of the Specialty in Power Generation under the Department of Electrical Engineering, Tsinghua University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 8, 1973)

In October 1970, we shouldered the heavy trust of the proletariat and came from various parts of the country to attend university by the side of Chairman Mao in accordance with his directive "Students must be selected from among the workers and peasants with practical experience." In the past two years and more, we "attended university, managed it and transformed it with Mao Tse-tung's thought" and marched forward continuously on the road to Redness and vocational proficiency.

Study in University Well for the Revolutionary Cause, Don't Let Down the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

Most of the students of our class formerly had a poor cultural foundation. They had many difficulties in studying well in university for the purpose of becoming both red and expert.

Wang Yu-chen, a student who had worked in a factory for six years, formerly had only the cultural level of a junior middle school student. When she began to study in this university, a teacher asked her with deep concern after teaching a lesson: "Little Wang, is there anything which you still don't understand?" She told the teacher: "I understand nothing." She did not understand what was taught in class. She did not know how to do her homework.

At that moment, some people said that "the quality of teaching and learning was poor" and spread the viewpoint that "the present is not as good as the past," in a frenzied attempt to make us bow before the bourgeois standard regarding quality of education and follow them to embark on the old road. We saw clearly that, in order to study well in university, we must first struggle against the bourgeois influence, foil its attacks and boost our morale. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the Party branch led all to roundly criticize the "theory of genius" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and their vilification of the revolution in education. Through criticism, we saw more clearly the ultra-Right essence of the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and the students of the whole class plucked up their courage to overcome difficulties and to break through the cultural barrier.

The revolutionary mass criticism enabled student Wang Yu-chen to shatter the mental shackles. Taking hold of her shortcomings and grasping the principal contradiction, she advanced step by step. When she came across any problem which she did not understand, she always studied and scrutinized the problem independently and tried her utmost to clarify the problem. By means of materialist dialectics, she gradually summed up some scientific methods of study. "Nothing in the world is difficult for one who sets his mind to it." In dogged perseverance, she overcame all difficulties in study. In an examination, she was among the eight in the class who scored outstanding results. At present, she not only can independently accomplish her tasks of study but also has the ability to carry out private study.

The revolutionary mass criticism liberated our minds and aroused our spirit. In the light of the spirit of Chairman Mao's directive of concentrating energies on cultivating the students' ability to analyze and solve problems, we broke with the former method of just reading a lesson and committing it to memory.

We were once assembling a set of electrical equipment. The teacher just taught us the principle of work contained in the book. One of the students boldly raised a different point of view according to his practical experience. Therefore, the class had a warm discussion. To make clear this problem, some students specially came during the summer vacation to the factory which produced this equipment and asked the workers about the things they did not understand. Coming back to the university, they helped the teacher correct his mistake.

CYL member Ch'u Wen-te had only the cultural standard of a second-year junior middle school student before he came to study in this university. Last year, he carried out practice in a power plant. He came across an imported electrostatic duster. This duster had been used for a long period of time, so that its efficiency dropped from the original 98 percent to about 70 percent. This impeded normal removal of dust from the chimneys in the power plant. He broke down fetishes and superstition and, together with a young teacher, actively assumed the task of studying a way to improve this duster. He never saw this kind of duster before, nor did he ever study about it. But he vividly applied the basic principles he had learned, looked into the relevant technical data and eventually resolved the principal contradiction which impeded efficiency, thereby

raising the efficiency to 98 percent. He also wrote a summing-up report, which won high commendation from the factory.

In the past two years and more, we relied neither on any genius nor on any incentive by personal fame and gain but on Chairman Mao's ideas of revolution in education, on the proletarian aspirations aroused by the Party's basic line and on the spirit of studying diligently for the revolutionary cause, and overcame difficulties one after another. Practice shows that "The lowly are the most intelligent." At present, most of the students of our class not only can master the contents of the courses of study but also have the ability to read reference books. More and more of them show originality in study. Facts eloquently refute the fallacy that "the present is not as good as the past." Full of confidence the students say: "Ours is a generation full of hope and a generation which can develop its talents to the full."

Develop the Spirit of Daring To Think and To Act, Be Trail Blazers in the Revolution in Education

With the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement and the revolution in education developing in depth, the outlook of our university went through a deep change and new things emerged in an unending stream. Chairman Mao's directive "It is imperative to revolutionize education" was being implemented. But, because the domination of the university by the bourgeois intellectuals had lasted for a long time in the past and was deep-rooted, the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines remained very acute and complicated. Sometimes, some people continued to use the decadent bourgeois ideology to poison the youth. Firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching "It is necessary to criticize the bourgeoisie," the Party branch led the revolutionary teachers and students to carry out stern criticism and struggle. This struggle taught the teachers and the students a lively lesson of the Party's basic line, gave them impressive socialist education, aroused their enthusiasm and propelled the deep-going development of the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work in the whole department. The revolution in education also was carried out in an earth-shaking manner and achieved initial results. The students learned an impressive lesson, saying: "The excellent situation of the revolution in education is derived from struggle."

"In the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem." Helping the teachers to break down the stereotypes of the old type of education and arousing their revolutionary enthusiasm is one of the important tasks for our worker-peasant-soldier students in "attending university, managing it and transforming it with Mao Tse-tung's thought."

The teacher who teaches us the electrical engineering course is an old lecturer. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, his mental outlook went through a tremendous change and he taught lessons seriously and dutifully. But, the old stereotypes were still tying him up ideologically. In teaching a lesson, he was always fond of going from one theory to another and from one formula to another, which made the students confused. Under the leadership of the Party branch, we set up an educational revolution group for the electrical engineering course and got together with him to study ways to reform the teaching of this course. One sunday, students, including Chang Ying-o, of this group

visited him thrice at home to have chats with him and got together with him to criticize the old system of education. He was deeply touched ideologically. He stated that he definitely would join the students in making a success of the revolution in education. Meanwhile, student Chou Yu-ch'ing who had 14 years' experience of operating a power plant took into consideration the weakness of this teacher in that he was seldom in contact with reality and, on his initiative, gave him an account of the conditions of the power plant. After that, the teacher compiled some exercises for calculation by the students. The students were happy with this. They said: "These exercises integrate theory with practice. They are really fine."

In the course of common struggle, the teachers and the students cultivated a new type of relationship between teachers and students. When the students had shortcomings, the teachers imposed stern demands on them; when the teachers had shortcomings, the students helped them enthusiastically. The teachers and students helped and learned from each other and made teaching and learning promote each other. They became close comrades-in-arms fighting in the same trench.

In the light of Chairman Mao's series of directives on revolution in education, we often organized meetings to discuss the revolution in education and got together with the teachers to uncover contradictions continuously. As a result, some improvements were made in reforming the contents of the various courses of study and the methods of teaching.

Take the course of "Electrical Equipment" for instance. Formerly, lessons were taught in the classroom, and this was like maneuvering troops on paper. The students knew thoroughly well the principles of the equipment and the methods of calculation, but none of them had ever seen the machine. Now, acting on Chairman Mao's "May 7" directive, we came to Paoting Thermoelectric Power Plant and conducted on-the-spot teaching and learning in the workshop. We sought advice from the workers in the course of practical operations. This enabled us not only to fulfill the requirements of understanding the principles and knowing how to make calculations, but also to understand the structure of the machine and learn to assemble and adjust some major devices. The students wrote summing-up reports on what they had learned. After the examination, the consensus of teachers was that: "As far as the depth of theoretical understanding and the ability to solve problems are concerned, the study of this course produces better results in practice than it did before the great proletarian cultural revolution."

At present, we have basically finished studying the major theoretical courses and are about to begin the stage of comprehensive training before graduation.

Give First Place to Firm and Correct Political Orientation

In the past two years and more, in the light of Chairman Mao's teachings on the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, we promptly carried out education in opposing arrogance, eliminating complacency, resisting corrosion and preventing degeneration, so as to make the students not

forget the natural color of the laboring people and constantly "give first place to firm and correct political orientation."

Fellow student Tsu Shou-kuo, a communist, has set an example for us in preserving the style of arduous struggle. He was formerly a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of a production brigade in Honan Province. Before entering this university, he dashed thrice into a sea of fire to rescue some class sisters and public property. After entering the university, he had to live in the city instead of the countryside and to live in a brick-and-tile house instead of a thatched hut. His position changed, but his consciousness of continuing the revolution did not change; his environments changed, but his natural color of the laboring people did not change. He often wrote to the unit where he formerly worked, reporting on his ideological conditions, and consciously received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. In everyday life, he imposed stern demands on himself. He mended his clothes, shoes and socks when they were torn. The two pairs of white socks which he had worn for four years had been mended time and again, and up to now he is still unwilling to throw them away. When he came back to his hometown during vacation, the poor and lower-middle peasants were happy at seeing him. They said: "Our Shou-kuo still looks as he formerly did. He hadn't changed."

Tsu Shou-kuo is not the only example in the preservation of the style of arduous struggle. Fellow student Wang Hsi-p'ing, a CYL member, brought from her home a pillow which was small and threadbare. Other students asked her to get a new one instead. Firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle," she resolutely refused to change her pillow. Recently, she was gloriously admitted into the Party.

It is precisely this style of plain living and hard struggle which unites us and the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and helps us resist the fragrant breeze and bad smell of the bourgeoisie.

The road which our class takes in its long march of "attending university, managing it and transforming it with Mao Tse-tung's thought" really is not even and smooth. Where do our strength and confidence come from after all?

Water has its source and a tree has its roots. We are children of the workers and peasants. We strongly feel that: Our attending a university represents our upbringing by the Party and Chairman Mao, an assignment given us by the proletariat and the laboring people, and our road foward which the invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought has pointed out to us. In the past two years, the students of the whole class systematically studied the Party's history and Chairman Mao's five philosophical essays and read such works as the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "Karl Marx," "On Marx and Engels" and "On Lenin." During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the students have continuously enhanced

their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. Seven of them have been admitted into the Party and three others into the League. In the whole class, there are now 27 Party members, and the rest are CYL members. We firmly believe that as long as we advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education, we definitely can surmount interferences, overcome difficulties and triumphantly accomplish the heavy historical task of "attending a university, managing it and transforming it with Mao Tse-tung's thought" assigned us by the Party.

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TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

Szechwan, Ch'inghai and Kiangsi Hold Trade Union Congresses, Separately Elect Their Provincial Committees of Trade Union Councils

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 7, 1973)

The three provinces of Szechwan, Ch'inghai and Kiangsi held one after the other trade union congresses between July 23 and August 5, and separately elected the 5th Committee of the Szechwan Provincial Trade Union Council, the 6th Committee of the Ch'inghai Provincial Trade Union Council and the 5th Committee of the Kiangsi Provincial Trade Union Council.

Full of vigor and solidarity, the three provincial trade union congresses were convened in a militant and warm atmosphere. The delegates to the congresses took criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, studied Chairman Mao's instructions on criticism of revisionism, rectification of the style of work and trade union work, criticized and repudiated the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, summed up and exchanged their experiences in trade union work, and discussed the future work tasks.

The majority of the delegates to the three provincial trade union congresses are industrial workers, and about 30 percent are women. Many are activists who have come to the fore in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. Workers of Han, Tibetan, Hui, Tu, Sala, Mongolian, Uighur, Chuang and Manchu nationalities were represented at the Ch'inghai Provincial Trade Union Congress. Attending the Szechwan Provincial Trade Union Congress were workers of Han, Tibetan, Yi, Chiang, Hui, Manchu, Miao, Chuang and Nahsi nationalities. The three provincial trade union congresses also invited representatives of retired workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and members of workers' families to attend the congresses as guests.

Liu Hsing-yuan (刘兴元), First Secretary of the CPC Szechwan Provincial Committee, Chang Chiang-lin (张江霖), Second Secretary of the CPC Ch'inghai Provincial Committee, She Chi-te (余积德), Secretary of the CPC Kiangsi Provincial Committee, and other leading Party, government and army comrades of the three provinces separately attended their provincial trade union congresses. The responsible comrades of the three provinces separately addressed the meetings and extending warm congratulations to the convening of the congresses. They called on the works in their provinces to further strengthen the revolutionary unity of the working class and make greater contributions toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and speeding up socialist construction under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They urged Party organizations at various levels to strengthen their leadership over trade union work, and trade unions at various levels to strengthen themselves ideologically and organizationally under the centralized leadership of the Party committees, to unite the broad masses of workers and to act as a firm pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The delegates to the three provincial trade union congresses were filled with joy when they reviewed the fighting course of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. They freely discussed the excellent situation of the revolution and production and warmly hailed the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working class of Szechwan, Ch'inghai and Kiangsi, along with the people of the whole country, destroyed the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. During the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the broad masses of workers seriously read books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and in accordance with the three basic principles put forward by Chairman Mao--"Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire"--thoroughly criticized and repudiated the criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in vainly attempting to change the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism, topple the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism, thereby consolidating and developing the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

By firmly and consistently implementing the policy of "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war," the broad masses of workers have made tremendous contributions to the building of socialism in the fatherland. Compared with the year 1965 before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the three provinces of Szechwan, Ch'inghai and Kiangsi have made great headway in industrial construction. Production has increased at least by double, and there is a greater range of products of higher quality.

Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, over 80,000 advanced workers have joined the Chinese Communist Party and large numbers of young workers have joined the Communist Youth League in these three provinces during the past few years. Besides, a large number of workers have been promoted to reinforce the leading bodies at various levels.

During the congresses, the delegates of the three provinces seriously studied the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the workers' movement and trade union work. They summed up their experience in trade union work, and on the basis of realities, criticized and repudiated the criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in sabotaging the workers' movement, and discussed and defined the future tasks for trade union work. The delegates unanimously pointed out that for the time being, trade unions at all levels must first grasp criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, a matter of cardinal importance, organize the working masses to read and study seriously, and go on to criticize and repudiate thoroughly the ultra-Right essence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. The broad masses of workers must be mobilized to give full play to their role as the mainstay in the three great revolutionary movements, to conscientiously implement the "Anshan Steel

Constitution," to launch in depth the mass movement for "learning from Tach'ing in industry, and to go all out, aim high and incessantly win new victories under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Congress of the Party.

After repeated discussions and full consultation, the trade union congresses of the three provinces of Szechwan, Ch'inghai and Kiangsi separately elected the committees of the trade union councils of the three provinces in accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the principle of three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. The 1st plenary sessions of provincial trade union councils elected--with the approval of the Party provincial committees--Ts'ai Hsieh-pin (蔡协斌) as chairman, and Chang Min (张敏), Wu Tzu-yü (吴子愉), Wu Chin-ch'uan (吴金全), Feng Yü-te (冯玉德), Huang Wen-jo (f. 黄文若), Huang Jung-ch'ang (黄荣昌), T'ien Ching-ch'i (田景琦), Tan K'ai-lien (f. 但开莲), Teng Hsing-kuo (邓兴国), Yang Chih-ch'eng (杨志诚), Wang Yu-ken (汪友根) and Hsieh Shuang-chün (解双郡) as vice chairmen, of the Szechwan Provincial Trade Union Council; Liu Li-pin (刘力彬) as chairman, and Lung Kuang-ch'ien (隆光前), Chang Chung-i (张忠义), Ma Cheng-shou (Hui, 马正寿), Yang Shu-ch'in (f. 杨书勤), So-nan-wang-chia (Tibetan, 索南旺加) and Meng Chin-yin (孟金印) as vice chairmen, of the Ch'inghai Provincial Trade Union Council; Li Hua-feng (李华封) as chairman, and P'an Shih-kao (潘世告), Chao Chih-chien (赵志坚), Kuo Ch'ing-szu (郭清泗), Wang Wei (王韦), Chü Lan-hsiang (f. 瞿兰香), Li Tsu-ken (李祖根), Chang Shui-hsiu (f. 张水秀) and Kao Shu-o (f. 高淑娥) as vice chairmen, of the Kiangsi Provincial Trade Union Council.

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NEW MAGAZINE

First Issue of Dialectics of Nature Published

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 9, 1973)

(Our own correspondent) In order to facilitate extensive unfolding of the study of Marxist dialectics of nature to help the workers, peasants and soldiers and the scientific and technical workers in summing up their new achievements in the struggle for production and in scientific experiment and discussing philosophical problems in natural sciences by taking the Marxist philosophy as the guide, and to give further impetus to the prosperity and development of natural sciences, the Shanghai People's Publishing House has published a magazine called Dialectics of Nature. The first issue in 1973 of this magazine has already been published.

With astronomy and cosmology as its main content, this year's first issue of Dialectics of Nature concentrates on expounding the origin and evolution of the celestial bodies. Its major articles include: "The Beginning and Subsequent Development of the Celestial Bodies" by Yu Heng-t'ai, "The Universe Is the Unity of Infinitude and Finiteness" by Pien Szu-tsu, and "What Is Demonstrated by the Discovery of the $3^{\circ}K$ Microwave Radiation? -- Also Commenting on the 'Theory That the Universe Is the Result of a Violent Explosion.'" This issue also comprises such columns as "Theoretical Study of Dialectics of Nature," "Learning Dialectics of Nature Through Practice," "Translations of Selected Articles from Foreign Countries," "Historical Data of Dialectics of Nature," "Introduction of Scientific Activities and Theories," and "Film Review."

The Dialectics of Nature is published irregularly for the time being. The "Editor's Note" in the first issue says: "The second and third issues will mainly dwell on physics and biology respectively." "This magazine implements the policy of 'Letting a hundred schools contend' charted by the great leader Chairman Mao. It encourages free scientific discussion. We hope that the broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers, philosophers and scientists will enthusiastically contribute articles to us."

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DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM

Party Committee of a Certain Division of the PLA Peking Units Applies Dialectical Materialism in Guiding Military and Political Training

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 7, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Peking dated August 6, 1973) During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party committee of a certain division of the PLA Peking Units reads and studies conscientiously and applies dialectical materialism perseveringly in guiding military and political training, thereby effectively strengthening building of the division. Since the beginning of this year, this division has scored the best results in war preparations ever recorded in the past few years. The broad masses of its commanders and fighters have generally raised their technical level in remarkable degrees. The whole division ranging from the top to the basic levels is advancing in still firmer determination and in triumph along Chairman Mao's line of army building.

This division was a heroic army unit known for its outstanding meritorious service during the years of revolutionary wars. Since the convening of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the "squad members" of its Party committee have persevered in serious reading and study and made strenuous efforts to read the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and to make revolutionary mass criticism time and again against the idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby strengthening their consciousness of applying dialectical materialism in guiding the building of the division.

Some time ago, the "Tsinan 1st Regiment" (济南第一团) of this division was scattered over an area of more than 60,000 square kilometers, carrying out its tasks. To guide this regiment to fight in unity along the Party's line under the condition of being widely scattered, the members of the divisional Party committee climbed high mountains and crossed the desert despite the severe cold in winter and the intense heat in summer, and went separately into each company and each work post to make investigations. They said: "The revolution is developing and conditions are changing. If we do not go to the first line to make investigation and study, we cannot correctly guide the work of the army unit." In the course of investigation and study, they helped the regiment's Party committee in penetratingly carrying out education in the line and in the revolutionary traditions in the light of the ideological conditions of the regiment and led the broad masses of commanders and fighters to keep up their revolutionary spirit, to study diligently and to steel themselves consciously in the difficult environments and also to roundly criticize the crimes of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in building mountain strongholds, advocating a split and undermining revolutionary unity. As a result, all comrades enhanced their awareness of the struggle between the lines, became more conscious in fighting in unity in defense of the socialist motherland, and advanced abreast.

The members of the Party committee of this division are veteran cadres who received steeling and tests during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and during the liberation war. They have rather rich experience in directing operations and in army building. After studying dialectical materialism, they continue to probe for new experience through trial and error during the practice of mass struggle. This enables them to guide better the current military and political training of the division.

Wei Lai-kuo, standing committee member of the divisional Party committee and deputy commander of this division, fired 120 shots to kill 110 enemies in a battle in the past. He won the honorable title of a "shooter hero." Through reading and study, he realized that his past experience of shooting needed to be developed continuously in order to keep pace with the change of conditions in arms and other military equipment. In the capacity of an ordinary soldier, he often joined the fighters in target practice and in studying new problems arising in the course of shooting. In a course of ball firing, he scored the outstanding result of 99 marks by firing ten shots. Because he had continuously enriched his experience of shooting in the course of practice, he could lead the fighters to carry out firing practice more practically.

In the wave of enthusiasm for mass military training, the members of the divisional Party committee also came to the training fields to learn from the cadres and fighters. Wherever some good experience had been acquired, they went there to help sum up and improve this experience and applied the experience of mass military training in guiding the development of the mass movement for military training.

Li Tsung-an, secretary of the divisional Party committee and political commissar of this division, learned that the 4th company of a certain regiment, by making revolutionary mass criticism throughout the course of military training and conducting basic training in a down-to-earth way, had quickly raised the fighting strength of the company unit. He therefore led a working group to "fetch experience" from the 4th company and to apply this experience in urging all companies of the division to distinguish between the right and the wrong lines in the course of making revolutionary mass criticism. This helped solve promptly the actual problems arising in the course of training.

After studying the line and carrying out military and political training in the past year or more, the units under this division have generally strengthened their fighting strength.

In making war preparations and carrying out military training, a unit proceeded from the requirements of real combat and carried out rigid training in combat skills. It scored outstanding results in a general examination comprising three courses of ball firing.

The unit which was responsible for the task of agricultural production cut away mountain slopes and filled rivers to reclaim farmland and fought arduously to give high yields. It reaped a bumper harvest over vast areas.

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LITERATURE AND ART

Shanghai's Literary and Art Workers Perseveringly Serve the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 7, 1973)

(NCNA Shanghai, August 6, 1973) During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the literary and art workers in Shanghai have enhanced their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of literature and art and gone in a planned way and penetratingly into factories, villages and the army units to receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers. They make strenuous efforts to transform their world outlook. Their mental outlook has gone through a new change.

In the second half of last year and the first half of this year, the "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy" group of the Peking Opera Troupe of Shanghai, the "White-Haired Girl" group of the Shanghai Municipal Ballet School, and the "Song of the Dragon River" group of the Peking Opera Troupe of Shanghai went separately to Hupeh, Szechwan, Chekiang, Kiangsi and Fukien to stage revolutionary model plays and other literary and artistic performances for the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. These groups have also gone separately deep into the Shanghai Chiangnan Shipyard, the Shanghai Electric Motor Plant, the "Eight-Two" production brigade in Chinshan hsien, Kolung production brigade in Chiating hsien and the PLA units stationed in Shanghai to study and labor together with the workers, peasants and soldiers and to stage performances for them.

In the course of laboring and performing in the steel mills, the literary and art workers of the "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy" group of the Peking Opera Troupe of Shanghai were deeply educated by the numerous advanced deeds of the workers who read and studied conscientiously, criticized revisionism and rectified the style of work penetratingly and labored selflessly for the purpose of quickening the tempo of socialist construction. They said in excitement: "The steel workers fear neither hardship nor fatigue and refine more steel of better quality for the revolutionary cause. We must learn from their revolutionary spirit, stage a greater number of good plays and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly."

In the course of the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, many literary and art units organized the literary and art workers to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's brilliant article "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and to criticize the revisionist line of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in the light of the reality of struggle in the sphere of literature and art, thereby strengthening their desire for keeping in close touch with the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and steeling and remolding themselves permanently.

A script writer of the Shanghai People's Shanghai Opera Troupe who had been engaged in creative work for many years seldom went into the midst of everyday life and usually wrote behind a closed door in the past. During the

movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, he and the comrades of the troupe criticized the need to depend on "inspiration" for so-called creation and other contrabands of idealist transcendentalism peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. He understood that the sinister aim of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in spreading this kind of fallacies was to recklessly divorce literature and art from the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and to turn literature and art into a tool for preparing counter-revolutionary public opinion. This script writer was determined to follow the road pointed out by Chairman Mao and to go amidst the workers, peasants and soldiers to steel and remold himself. In March this year, he led the creation group to go deep into a suburban people's commune, where they humbly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants, actively participated in manual labor and strove to do a good job in creation while remolding themselves.

An actress of the Shanghai People's Huai Opera Troupe went many times to the docks on the Huangp'u River and joined the dockers in manual labor and study. Later, the troupe wanted to transplant the revolutionary model Peking opera "On the Dock," and as she felt that she was already rather familiar with life on the docks, she did not join other troupe members in going deep into everyday life there. As a result, at rehearsal time, although she studied every action in the opera and asked other comrades to help and guide her, she had no way to express the heroism of Fang Hai-chen who worked on the docks with the motherland at heart and the world in mind. Her failure in the rehearsal urged her to go deep into the docks again to participate in manual labor and to learn from the dockers. The fiery struggle and everyday life on the docks and the dockers' militant heroism in loading and unloading the ships for the revolutionary cause taught her another impressive lesson. After that, when she took part in the rehearsal again, she felt that although she was on the stage, yet the scenes of the dockers fighting bravely kept recurring in her mind. She was filled with revolutionary vigor and was able to mold Fang Hai-chen's heroic image with better results. She learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Going deep into everyday life to remold the world outlook is a permanent fighting task for the literary and art workers. On the first line of the three great revolutionary movements, we must study, remold ourselves and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers as long as we live."

The fiery life of mass struggle strongly incites some creative workers and urges them to take up the pen and consciously write original works for the workers, peasants and soldiers.

In the course of going deep into school life, the creation group formed by the creative workers of the Shanghai Youth Play Troupe and the teachers of the "May 7" Middle School run by the Shanghai No. 3 Steel Mill was inspired and spurred on by the excellent situation of the revolution in education. Its members were determined to create literary work reflecting this sector. They attended classes, chatted with the teachers and students after class, and joined them in making revolutionary mass criticism. They got hold of large quantities of lively and rich first-hand data. On this foundation, they created a one-act play, "Make-up Class." The script of this play had been revised many times and therefore had rather healthy tendencies politically, ideologically and

artistically. It exposes with clear-cut thought and feeling and a lively artistic language, the struggle between the two kinds of ideology in education, unfolds a completely new spiritual outlook of the broad masses of teachers and students steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, and reflects the revolutionary scene of growing prosperity and surging vitality on the educational front.

* * *

MILITIA

A Broad Battlefield,A Bastion of Iron

- after seeing "Ode to the Militia," a documentary in color

by

the Militia Regiment of the Huapei Optical
Instrument Factory, Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 9, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, tremendous results have been achieved in militia building in our country. Millions upon millions of militiamen are fighting vigorously on the vast battlefields in the three great revolutionary movements and have become a strong force in strengthening national defense and quickening the tempo of socialist construction. Demonstrating a few typical units which stand in defense of the frontier regions and the coastal areas, "Ode to the Militia," a documentary in color, vividly reflects the achievements made by the militia in various localities in implementing Chairman Mao's important direcitve "Put militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily," mirrors the new outlook of militia work since the great proletarian cultural revolution, and eulogizes the great victory of Chairman Mao's idea of people's war.

The film "Ode to the Militia" incisively demonstrates that our country's militia was founded and has developed under the great leader Chairman Mao's wise leadership. Chairman Mao has always attached importance to militia building and constantly put the militia on an important strategic position. Chairman Mao's brilliant directive on putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily has pointed out the orientation for strengthening militia building under the conditions of dictatorship of the proletariat and defined the basic tasks for militia work. The militia is an armed organization of the masses which is not detached from production. The militiamen are civilians as well as soldiers; they are a tool for the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as a shock force in production and construction.

Shown in the film, the militia of Chaot'uan production brigade in Haiyang hsien, Shantung Province, was known for carrying out the landmine warfare during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression. In the past, the militiamen simultaneously fought battles and carried out production; today, they simultaneously carry out production and make preparations for war. Citing their personal experience, the militiamen of the older generation educate the young militiamen in the traditions. They teach while they work. They take solid action to pass on the traditions and develop good styles of work. This is like the spring breeze and the drizzle for moistening the soil. The good thinking, good styles of work and good traditions of the militiamen of the older generation are taking root, germinating, blossoming and bearing fruits among the militiamen of the younger generation. On the basis of the experience which they have inherited from their forerunners, the young militiamen of Chaot'uan

brigade have trial made many kinds of mines including guided torpedo, water mine and chain mine in accordance with the concrete conditions, by making arrangements according to circumstances and by various means. This adds new creations to the mine warfare and also pushes the mine warfare to a higher level.

The militia played a tremendous role in the protracted revolutionary wars in our country. In the past, we relied on people's war to defeat the Japanese imperialism and bury the Chiang Dynasty; in the future, should any imperialism and social-imperialism invade our country, we shall also defeat them in a people's war. This is the only correct strategic policy Chairman Mao has charted for us. The film, "Ode to the Militia," incisively reflects that Chairman Mao's idea of people's war has been imprinted ever more deeply in the people's minds with each passing day and that our country's militia building has taken on a completely new outlook. The broad masses of militiamen are well prepared and are always ready to annihilate all invading enemies.

As soon as they hear the emergency alarm, the militia women on a certain island in the forefront of the Yellow Sea lay down their tools, take up their guns, put on their cartridge belts, rush to the battlefield from all directions, and heroically join in the battle formation. With dexterity, these militia women push the guns forward and swiftly load them with shells of hatred. After a few loud blasts, the "enemy plane" in the air breaks into smithereens, the "enemy gunboat" on the sea sinks to the bottom of the sea and all "enemies" are wiped out. This shows that with the powerful armed contingents of the militia, it is possible to build a bastion of iron against the war of aggression, to cast a net to catch the enemies and to drown the invading aggressors.

The armed militia company of Laohut'ai commune in Paich'eng hsien, Sinkiang, which stands on guard day and night on the line of frontier defense is a light cavalry formed by the Uighur and Khalkhaz youths. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and to win victory, everyone of these youths was firm in determination and high in spirit in a dogged march to transfer a herd of sheep to a summer pasture. A big river stood in their way. The river was wide and its flow rapid. Showing their thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they jumped into the water and built two human walls with their bodies to enable the sheep to pass in safety. After crossing the river, they came to a path which was blocked by snow. They dragged the sheep with their hands, broke a path in the snow of a few feet deep and forged ahead. Their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardships nor danger and advancing bravely and unhesitatingly reflected deeply the completely new outlook of the broad masses of militiamen and their spirit of fighting bravely and doggedly, which were inspired by the great proletarian cultural revolution.

"Heighten vigilance, defend the motherland." This is a militant call the great leader Chairman Mao has issued to the millions and millions of militiamen. In high vigilance, the broad masses of militiamen stand in defense of the sacred territories of the motherland. They come immediately as soon as they are called. They are able to fight as soon as they come, and they can win a battle in which they are engaged. This high vigilance and militant spirit of the militiamen stems from the nourishment by the Marxism-

Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and from the high awareness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. This film shows time and again that the PLA fighters and the militiamen together study the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao conscientiously and that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought casts light into their minds.

The Party committee of Chiaohsieh commune in Hai-an hsien, Kiangsu Province, constantly gives the militiamen class education and education in the line and arms them with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, thereby greatly enhancing their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the lines and their consciousness in continuing the revolution and greatly strengthening their concept of preparations against war. Should imperialism and social-imperialism dare to wage a war of aggression on our country, all Chinese people will become soldiers and the militia will fight in cooperation with the People's Liberation Army. No matter whether the enemies may come from the skies, from land or from the sea, they can never go back alive and will find no place to bury themselves. All enemies will be totally wiped out in the vast sea of people's war.

After seeing this film, "Ode to the Militia," we receive vivid education in ideology and political line, practical education in preparations against war, and impressive education in the idea of people's war. At the same time, we also see that whether we should run the militia on a big scale or a small scale and whether or not we should run the militia is not an ordinary problem but the focal point of the struggle between the two lines in militia building. On the pretext of modernization in warfare, the counter-revolutionary revisionists, such as renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, audaciously trumpet the "theory that the militia is outdated" and the "theory that the militia is useless," in a frenzied attempt to abolish the militia system. Chairman Mao's great call "Organize contingents of the people's militia on a large scale" has shattered their sabotage and conspiracy, resulting in an earth-shaking new upsurge in militia building. We must continue to make revolutionary mass criticism, penetratingly carry out education in ideology and political line, inherit and carry forward the honorable tradition of people's war cultivated personally by Chairman Mao, more consciously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, conscientiously do a good job in putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily, and contribute our strength toward making concrete preparations against the war of aggression.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

More New Industrial Projects Completed in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1973)

a number of plants and mines were completed or expanded in china in the first half of this year, under the impact of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. the newly added capacity of iron ore dressing and sintering, coal mining, petroleum extraction and power generation was double or several times that added in the same 1972 period. the capacity of farm machinery building, consumer goods making, metal refining and steel rolling has also increased.

incomplete statistics from 16 provinces and municipalities show that compared with the same period of last year, the floor space of industrial projects completed in the first half of this year increased by 21 per cent, the amount of building and machine installation work by 17 per cent, and labour productivity by 16 per cent. the projects completed are of better quality.

the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work have added to the zeal of chinese building workers for socialist construction.

construction started at the tacking oilfield early this year when the temperature was 20 to 30 degrees below zero centigrade. by the end of june, a number of new wells had gone into operation. a large power generating unit was installed in peking at top speed and with good quality.

leading cadres of building departments, including those of the fuel, chemical and hydro-electric power industries, directed work on the spot. along with the builders, they solved problems in good time and summed up and spread successful experience.

to speed up construction, efforts were concentrated on major projects so that they were completed group by group in order of importance. in this way, the building department of tientsin completed more work in the first half of this year than in the same period of any previous year.

GRAIN HARVEST

South China Provinces Have Good Rice Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1973)

four more provinces in southern china report good early rice harvests. yunnan has registered a 30 per cent increase in total output and a 23 per cent increase in unit yield over last year. both total output and unit yield in hunan went up by ten per cent. hupeh's total output rose by five per cent despite serious flood and waterlogging. anhwei's early rice harvest topped the previous record despite low temperature, excess rainfall, waterlogging and insect pests.

the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and the campaign to learn from tachai stimulated the peasants' enthusiasm. the early rice acreage in multi-national yunnan province this year was 18 per cent larger than last year or double that in 1970. the number of counties growing early rice increased from 40 to well over 70 owing to the success of planting two crops of rice a year instead of one on highlands.

one and a half million commune members in hunan joined in the courageous fight against floods. as a result, many brigades and teams had a greater early rice harvest this year than their total grain harvest last year.

leading cadres at various levels in the provinces went to communes and production brigades to give specific leadership over production while working alongside the commune peasants. in hupeh where the yangtze and han rivers were in spate because of excess rainfall in early summer, leading cadre joined the peasants in fighting floods round the clock. so did those in neighbouring hunan which also suffered from floods. in yunnan over 40,000 cadres at the provincial, administrative regional and county levels went to communes to help.

commune members in these provinces carried out scientific farming. chinmen county in hupeh worked out new ways of field management and achieved a 20 per cent increase in both total and unit yield on the county's 18,000 hectares of early rice.

China's Autumn Crops Growing Well

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1973)

people's communes all over china are making sustained efforts for a good autumn harvest in the wake of the nation-wide good summer harvests. rice, maize, kaoliang, millet, soyabeans, sweet potatoes and other autumn-harvested crops are growing luxuriantly.

to cope with serious drought this spring in parts of north china, the communes used irrigation projects to the full and added more. where necessary people carried water to the fields by shoulder pole.

most areas of the north had adequate rainfall after last june, ending the drought except in a few places. effective measures were taken to strengthen the field management. in many areas, the autumn crop fields have been hoed three to four times and adequately manured.

in south china, weeding, top-dressing and prevention of rice diseases and insect pests are under way. several million people are gathering manure in east china's kiangsu province and the fertilizer plants are doing their best to increase output.

provincial, regional, county and commune level cadres are now down in production brigades and teams to help and direct field management. thinning, top-dressing, killing insects and irrigation are being done promptly.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Northeast China Province Increases Livestock

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 11, 1973)

the chao uda league in northeast china's liaoning province reports another good livestock-breeding year despite drought. sheep and cattle increased by more than 1.4 million head in the stockbreeding year ending june 30, 1973, showing a net increase of 9.6 per cent over the previous year, itself a good year.

grass is growing luxuriantly and livestock is thriving on the 4-million-hectare chao uda grassland at the foot of the southeastern spur of the greater khingan mountains. at the traditional "nadam" festival held there recently,

people's commune members sang and danced to celebrate their achievement. outstanding herdsmen, wearing red silk sashes and flowers, were surrounded by crowds eager to learn from their advanced experience.

led by the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels, the cadres and herdsmen in chao uda received deep-going education in ideology and political line in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. this strengthened the revolutionary unity of the cadres and commune members and inspired their determination to tend livestock for the revolution.

in fighting the natural adversities, they worked hard to graze and protect the animals. last winter and this spring they sank more than 2,000 shallow wells and 31 pump wells, cut 350,000 tons of forage and put up more than 20,000 sheds and folds.

the communist party committee of the keshiketeng banner led the herdsmen in improving the grassland. the livestock in the banner increased to 920,000 head last year and reached the record number of 1.05 million head this year. paoyintu, secretary of the party committee in the taerhhanwula commune, travelled 75 kilometres with herdsmen, doctors, veterinarians and trading workers last winter to graze 50,000 sheep and cattle in good pastures. this summer, paoyintu led commune members in building a 31-kilometre-long ditch to lead in water from the kungkerh river to irrigate the dry grassland.

METEOROLOGY

Ningsia Meteorological Departments Serve Agriculture

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Aug. 11, 1973)

the meteorological workers in the ningsia hui autonomous region of northwest china have gone to mountainous rural areas to do their work with the masses. they give prompt, accurate forecasts of weather that may bring disasters during the farming seasons.

situated in a cold zone, the region has complicated terrain and capricious weather. drought, hail, frost, mountain torrents, wind and sand are constant scourges. there was only one poorly-equipped weather forecast station here before liberation which could not do systematic meteorological work.

work in this field developed rapidly after liberation., a central meteorological station was set up in yinchuan, capital of the region. every administrative region now has a weather forecasting station and every county a weather forecasting centre. many people's communes in the pastoral areas of the north and in the liupan mountains of the south have weather forecasting posts.

several counties in the liupan mountains are hit by hail every year before or after the ripening of the summer crops. the local meteorological workers visited many veteran peasants with experience in studying the weather locally and made detailed investigation of the frequency of hailstorms and their location and timing. they drew a detailed diagram showing the hail routes in the region. based on this diagram, 3,000 hail dispersal positions have been set up. the meteorological departments accurately predicted the hailstorms that occurred last year. this helped the people disperse the hail and save the crops.

while improving their work, the meteorological workers also studied other methods with the masses to combat disasters.

the meteorological departments correctly predicted frost in the past few years. due to the lack of effective methods to fight it, there were some losses. the meteorological workers of shihtsuishan city found, during their investigation, that some communes and brigades submerged the fields in water to maintain the soil temperature and dispersed frost with smudge. they spread this method throughout the region. last september, the masses in the yinchuan plain took effective measures to reduce the damage of an early frost predicted by the meteorological station and saved 46,660 hectares of rice.

they also do scientific farming with the peasants. situated 1,000 metres above sea level, the frost-free season in the yinchuan plain lasts only 150 days and only one crop used to be planted there. since the beginning of the cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants have tested a double crop system of wheat and rice. the meteorological workers have closely cooperated. they studied the changes in soil temperature and analysed the growth of crops under various meteorological conditions and supplied reference material. as a result, the double-crop acreage was enlarged to 2,330 hectares last year, giving a yield of 7.5 tons per hectare, the highest being over 12 tons per hectare.

Peasant Meteorologist in East China Province

(NCNA-English Foochow, Aug. 12, 1973)

in response to a warning of rain that evening, the hsiangtung people's commune in fukien province immediately mobilized the commune members on april 22 to make preparations to protect the crops. the heaviest rain in 90 years -- 353 millimetres -- fell from three to nine o'clock the next morning.

the prompt telephone forecast made that afternoon by a peasant named chen chu, research worker of the provincial meteorological bureau, led the commune to take effective measures that saved the reservoirs and crops.

he made this scientific prediction on the basis of historical weather records and atmospheric changes and other natural phenomena. in particular, he studied the movement of the clouds and mist and changes in animals' behavior. the massing of rain-clouds, snakes creeping out of caves, agitation among birds and insects were all signs of a big change in the weather. the accuracy of his weather forecasts is as high as 85 per cent. they help the nearby coast areas to take prompt measures against drought and waterlogging and combat typhoon.

chen chu is an ordinary 48-year-old peasant. in the old society, the area was constantly menaced by drought and flood. the people were destitute. when he was only 15, chen chu dreamed of studying the weather and making forecasts so as to reduce the people's sufferings. he started writing a meteorological diary when he was 20 though he had only a little schooling. the reactionary government bureaucrats mocked him as "idiotic and crazy".

after liberation, the party and government supported his efforts. the local meteorological department supplied him with notebooks to record the weather and his forecasts. in 1958, the government set up a weather station for him which was equipped with a wind-gauge, a thermometer, a shuttered box, a soil temperature gauge, a rainfall gauge and an evaporating instrument. when the provincial, regional and county meteorological departments discussed critical weather forecasts, he would be invited to give his views. this was a great encouragement to him. in 1960, he was invited by the provincial meteorological bureau to be a special meteorological research worker and took part in one or more meteorological study meetings every year. the government provides him with an auxiliary salary for the time he spends on meteorological work. chen chu spent 24 years in the old society and another 24 in the new. "before liberation,

i was treated scornfully", he recalls. "but i have been encouraged and supported since liberation." so whatever the weather, he always keeps meteorological records. in the past two decades, he has taken 160 volumes of notes and accumulated rich meteorological data.

the rainfall reached 148 millimetres during one night. in order to report the rainfall every three hours to the meteorological department, he kept working throughout the night, standing outside in his raincoat to record changes in the clouds. he always takes note of lightning, the amount of sunshine and wind force.

in the first half of february 1959, when production brigades there were going to plant peanuts, chen chu predicted that there would be heavy rain and suggested that the planting be postponed. this saved 250 tons of peanuts. he also predicted that there would be a cold current in the latter half of the month. after effective measures were taken, rotting of early rice shoots was reduced.

he also popularizes his experience in weather forecasting by pictures of various kinds of cloud formations and easily remembered weather rhymes. he collects meteorological proverbs from old peasants and passes them on to the masses. many young commune members are experienced in studying the weather, thanks to his help.

SPORTS

Chinese Table Tennis at a Glance

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1973)

chinese table tennis enthusiasts in their tens of millions are eagerly looking forward to the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking from august 25 to september 7.

with players from more than 80 countries and regions taking part, the tournament will be the biggest international table tennis and friendship gathering in china since the 26th world table tennis championships in 1961, the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament in 1971 and the first asian table tennis championships last year.

table tennis is one of the most popular games in china today. it has enthusiastic followers in every part of the country, including lhasa on the roof of the world. when shanghai held a city tournament in 1970, a total of 600,000 players were entered in the selective trials at the grass-roots level in factories, schools and suburban villages. a small chemical works in peking has some 600 players among its 2,000 workers.

yet before the founding of the people's republic of china in 1949, table tennis standards in china were among the lowest in the world. this was because the masses of the working people lived in poverty and had no access to sports, including table tennis. the game was introduced in china at the turn of the century. but over the subsequent decades it remained a parlour game for a few rich people in the then treaty ports of shanghai, kwangchow and tientsin.

the low standards of play in china before 1949 were reflected at new china's first national tournament in 1952. only two events were held -- the men's and women's singles. most of the 62 competitors were, by today's standards, pat ball players.

after liberation, the chinese people took to sports in increasing number with the steady progress in the country's socialist construction. chairman mao issued the call: "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health." hence, table tennis, like other sports events, has since made rapid progress against the background of a nation-wide sports movement which aims at physical fitness for the masses.

chinese players made their first world championship appearance in 1953. both the men's and women's teams finished fourth in their groups. in the individual events, they were all eliminated after three rounds of play.

the game continued to grow in popularity and a number of promising young players emerged on the basis of mass participation. the spare-time sports schools for juniors in all parts of the country gave them systematic training under expert guidance. among chinese players who had early training at these spare-time schools were chuang tse-tung, world men's singles champion in 1961, 1963 and 1965, and li fu-jung, runner-up to him on all these three occasions.

from 1959 to 1973, chinese players captured a total of 19 world titles at the bi-annual world championships.

a salient feature of chinese table tennis is the diversity of playing styles. chinese experts are in favour of the co-existence of many styles instead of a standard game. they believe a player can sharpen his game better by playing opponents of different styles.

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the motto of "friendship first, competition second" was advanced during the great proletarian cultural revolution. chinese players regard winning or losing a match as something transient while the friendship forged in sports exchanges lasts.

over the years, chinese table tennis players have had wide contacts with those in other parts of asia, africa, latin-america, europe and oceania. the chinese players have learnt a lot from their foreign friends. but more important, the friendly visits and matches between them have contributed much to the enhancement of the friendship among the peoples.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Youth Football Team Meets Chinese Team in Peking Match

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1973)

albania's youth football team had a friendly match with the chinese football team at the peking workers' stadium here this evening. the match was preceded by a ceremony in welcome to the visiting team.

wang meng, minister of the state physical culture and sports commission, yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned li ching-chuan, li feng-lou and wei ming attended the ceremony. they met with manol bozaxhiu and neki lengu, leader and deputy leader of the albanian youth team before the ceremony took place. albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo, counsellor jovan andoni and mrs. andoni were present on both occasions.

the match this evening was overflowing with a heart-warming atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and albania. fast-breaking albanian footballers impressed the spectators with their fine passes. the chinese side mainly resorted to the tactic of pushing down the wings before centring for shots.

two minutes after the match began, the host team opened its score via centreforward wang chi-lien at close range. then the albanian team tightened up its defence and its three fleet-footed forwards time and again stormed the chinese goals in fast drives. the score was levelled as the albanian centreforward namik hysi banged in a powerful shot within the chinese goal area. half-time score stood at one-all.

in the second half, both sides stepped up their offensives with strong fighting will. the match ended with a score of 5:2 in favour of the host team. the fine sportsmanship and excellent performances of both teams drew rounds of enthusiastic applause from the eighty thousand spectators.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Economic, Trade Exhibition Opens in Buenos Aires

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1973)

the chinese economic and trade exhibition, the first of its kind ever held by the chinese people's republic in argentina, opened in buenos aires yesterday, according to a report from the argentine capital.

among the more than 1,000 people present at the opening ceremony were mayor of buenos aires juan birgilio, governor of buenos aires province oscar bidegain, vice-minister of commerce miguel reverstido, officials of government departments and personages of trade union, industrial, commercial and trade circles as well as members of the diplomatic corps in argentina.

li hsi-fu, head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition group, and chinese ambassador to argentina cheng wei-chih warmly received the guests at the entrance of the exhibition hall.

speaking at the opening ceremony, li hsi-fu said that the friendship between the people of china and argentina has had a long history. he expressed the conviction that the exhibition will help to further strengthen mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and further develop the economic and trade ties between the two countries.

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argentine vice-minister of commerce m. reverstido said at the ceremony that he is clearly aware of the excellent possibility the present era of national liberation offers to both countries of developing significant commercial exchange on the basis of mutual benefit. such commercial exchange will contribute to increasing the understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries.

li hsi-fu and ambassador cheng wei-chih gave a reception on the occasion.

argentine friends watched with great interest the exhibits on display in the pavilions which cover a floor space of 3,000 square metres. among the exhibits are farm and subsidiary products, light industrial and textile products, heavy industrial goods and handicraft articles. the visitors cordially conversed with the chinese exhibition personnel and acquainted themselves with facts

about china's achievements in construction. an atmosphere of sino-argentine friendship prevailed throughout the exhibition pavilions.

the chinese exhibition group gave a reception for chinese residents in argentina on august 9. more than 140 chinese residents attended the reception. chinese films "china today" and "the red detachment of women" were shown on the occasion.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets and Fetes Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1973)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and feted the delegation of the northeastern regional council of the japan teachers' union with tokuo sato as its leader and misaichi koshiya as deputy leader. they had a friendly conversation.

present on both occasions were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including ou tang-liang, han hsi-ya, tsao hsien-po and lin li-yun.

the japanese friends had visited kwangchow, yenan, sian, shenyang, fuhsun, talien and peking. they will soon tour shanghai before returning home.

Exhibition of Chinese Cultural Relics Opens in Kyoto, Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 11, 1973)

an exhibition of relics unearthed in the people's republic of china opened at the kyoto national museum yesterday. the exhibition is jointly sponsored by the kyoto national museum, the japan-china cultural exchange association and the "asahi shimbun".

among the 1,500 people attending the opening ceremony were kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association;

ryusho matsushita, curator of the kyoto national museum; tomoo hirooka, director of the "asahi shimbun"; kenji adachi, director general of the agency for cultural affairs of the japanese government; motoki funabashi, mayor of kyoto; as well as japanese friends from kyoto, osaka, kobe, nagoya and tokyo;

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and representatives of patriotic overseas chinese in kansai area were also present.

ryusho matsushita, kenzo nakajima and tomoo hirooka spoke at the ceremony on behalf of the sponsoring organizations. they pointed out unanimously that the holding of such a large exhibition by the people's republic of china in japan after the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries fully testifies to the new development of the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples. they expressed the hope that the cultural exchanges between japan and china will be strengthened continuously and the friendship between the two peoples further developed.

kenji adachi pointed out in his speech that many of the exhibits demonstrate the close ties between japanese and chinese cultures. this exhibition will surely help enhance the mutual understanding and strengthen the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples, he said.

speaking at the ceremony, chinese ambassador chen chu said that kyoto has a long history of contacts with china. envoys of friendship were repeatedly sent by the two countries to visit each other. the cultural, scientific and technological exchanges between china and japan had a profound impact on the life of the two peoples. he expressed the belief that the great aspiration of the two peoples for remaining friends from generation to generation will surely be realized so long as the two countries work together incessantly to carry out the spirit of the joint statement of the chinese and japanese governments, and promote continuously the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

japanese education minister seisuke okuno sent a message to the exhibition, greeting its opening.

a cocktail party was given after the opening ceremony to celebrate the occasion.

CHINA AND KOREA

Li Hsien-nien and Sun Hsiao-feng Meet Korean Chemical Industry Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1973)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of the ministry of fuel and chemical industries, this afternoon met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the korean chemical industry delegation. leader of the delegation is kim yu gun, director-general of the medicine-machinery bureau of the ministry of chemical industry, and deputy leader is sung un ho, director of the technical bureau of the m.c.i.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in china,, was on hand.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chang yun-chih and chen tzu-hsin.

Vacationist Group of Korean People's Army Leaves Liaoning for Changsha

(NCNA-English Luta, Aug. 11, 1973)

the vacationist group of the korean people's army wound up its friendly visit to liaoning province and left luta for changsha by special plane today in the company of chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence. leader of the group is lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of the korean people's armed forces, and deputy leader is major general chong gyong sik.

col. cha dong huan, deputy military attache of the korean embassy in peking, is also accompanying the group on the tour.

upon their departure from luta, the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; liu yung-yuan, deputy commander of the p.l.a. shenyang units; and leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in luta and the luta municipal revolutionary committee, including liu teh-tsai, kan wei-han, tsao kuo-chen and chang tzu-chen.

while in luta, the korean comrades-in-arms visited a p.l.a. unit stationed in luta, talien port, a shell carving factory, a glassware factory, a primary school and lunsun port. they also attended a theatrical performance. the korean comrades were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

the vacationist group arrived in shenyang from peking by special plane on august 2 in the company of hsiang chung-hua. the korean comrades-in-arms were honoured at a banquet in the evening hosted by chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and commander of the p.l.a. shenyang units. attending the banquet were hsiang chung-hua and leading members of the p.l.a. shenyang units, the liaoning provincial and shenyang municipal revolutionary committees chiang yung-hui, huang ou-tung, li chi-wen, hsiao chuan-fu, teng yueh, liu yung-yuan and tsou yen. comrade chen hsi-lien had a cordial and friendly conversation with group leader chang jong hwan and other korean comrades-in-arms at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of the militant unity between the peoples and armies of china and korea.

during their stay in shenyang, the korean comrades-in-arms visited a machine-building plant, scenic spots and historical sites and attended a soiree.

on august 4, lieutenant general chang jong hwan and other korean comrades-in-arms visited the anshan iron and steel company in the company of hsiang chung-hua and liu yung-yuan. the korean comrades also watched a military exhibition given by a p.l.a. unit stationed in anshan.

Vacationist Group of Korean People's Army Leaves Changsha for Kunming

(NCNA-English Changsha, Aug. 12, 1973)

the vacationist group of the korean people's army left changsha for kunming by special plane this afternoon in the company of chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence. leader of the group is lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of the korean people's armed forces, and deputy leader is major general chong gyong sik.

after arriving here yesterday morning from talien by special plane, the korean comrades-in-arms made a special trip to shaoshan -- chairman mao's home village, where they visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. they were accorded a warm welcome by leading members of the militia department of the shaoshan area and local people.

the korean comrades-in-arms also visited places where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities during his early years -- the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute and chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the communist party of china -- and toured orange island.

the hunan provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army gave a banquet today in honour of the vacationist group. hosts and guests toasted the everlasting militant friendship sealed in blood between the two peoples and the two armies.

upon their arrival and departure from changsha, the korean comrades-in-arms were welcomed and seen off by yang ta-yi, commander, hsu fang-chun, deputy commander, and ma chi, deputy political commissar, of the provincial command of the p.l.a.; shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; sun chang-fu, vice-chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Peking Men's Basketball Team Concludes Visit to Mauritania

(NCNA-English Houakchott, Aug. 10, 1973)

the peking men's basketball team left here for home this afternoon after a friendly visit to mauritania.

the chinese team was seen off at the airport by fall thierno, who is responsible for the direction of youth and sports at the ministry of secondary education, youth and sports, gabriel hatti, president of the mauritanian national basketball federation, seye cheikh, president of the arbiters commission of the mauritanian national federation of basketball, and fall abderrahmane, national basketball coach.

chinese ambassador to mauritania wang peng was also present.

the chinese team arrived here on july 31. it had three friendly matches with the mauritanian national men's basketball team. it also had meetings with mauritanian basketballers tc exchange basketball technique and visited some enterprises. the visit has strengthened friendship and mutual understanding between the people and players of the two countries.

CHINA AND NIGER

China's Donated Grain to Niger Shipped to Lagos

(NCNA-English Lagos, Aug. 10, 1973)

the first consignment of the 5,000 tons of grain donated to the drought-afflicted people of the republic of the niger by the red cross society of china arrived here yesterday onboard the chinese ocean-going freighter "hai men".

niger ambassador to nigeria ibrahim loutou and chinese ambassador to nigeria yang chi-liang accompanied by captain chou yun-kang watched the unloading of the relief grain from the ship.

on behalf of the chinese government and people, ambassador yang chi-liang expressed deep concern for the drought-stricken people in the niger. ambassador loutou conveyed the thanks of president hamani diori and

the people of the niger for the friendly aid from the chinese government and people.

this consignment of relief grain will be transported by train and lorries to the drought-afflicted areas in eastern niger.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Ho Ying Meets and Fetes Secretary of State of Senegalese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1973)

ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, this afternoon met with adama mawa n'diaye, secretary of state of the ministry of foreign affairs of senegal, and gave a dinner in his honour.

the meeting and dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

abdoulaye pierre ly, chief of the cabinet of the secretary of state of the ministry of foreign affairs of senegal, was present on the occasions.

present also were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including ho kung-kai, chao yuan, chu chuan-hsien and hsu huang.

adama mawa n'diaye arrived in peking this morning.

Senegalese Minister Adrien Senghor Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1973)

adrien senghor, minister of rural development of senegal, left here for home by air this evening after a friendly visit to china.

seeing him off at the airport were sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, and li yung-kai, hsueh na and fu hsing, leading members of departments concerned.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was also present.

while in peking, the distinguished guest visited an exhibition on cultural relics unearthed during the cultural revolution. they also toured the great wall and a ming tomb.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Radio Astronomer and Wife Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1973)

swedish radio astronomer dr. jan hogbom and his wife left here by air today to visit southern china before returning home.

seeing the guests off at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned cheng mao-tan and wang shou-kuan.

as guests of the peking observatory under the academy of sciences of china, they arrived here on august 4 for a friendly visit to china. while in peking, they visited scientific research institutes and had academic exchanges with chinese scientists. they also toured places of historical interest.

TRI-CONTINENTAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Democratic Yemen and Malagasy TT Delegations and Tanzanian TT Delegation Leader Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1973)

the table tennis delegations from the people's democratic republic of yemen and the malagasy republic and the leader of the tanzanian table tennis delegation henry clemens arrived in peking by air this afternoon for the forthcoming asian-african-latin american t.t. friendship invitational tournament (a.a.a).

leader and deputy leader of the democratic yemen delegation are ali hussain ahmed badwi and salem ali ahmed, and the malagasy delegation leader is ernest pily.

the visitors were met at the airport by chen hsien and liu feng, vice-chairman and deputy secretary-general of the a.a.a. organizing committee.

first secretary abubaker saeed baabad of the embassy of democratic yemen and third secretary e.e.e. mtango of the tanzanian embassy here were also present.

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STUDY OF "ANTI-DÜHRING"

Strive To Recognize and Master the Objective Laws

- Some understanding in the study of "Anti-Dühring"

by

Wei Ping-k'uei (魏秉奎)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 10, 1973)

I went to work in a factory as a child-worker at the age of eleven and was ruthlessly oppressed and exploited by the capitalist. After liberation, I went to learn culture in an evening school. I read Chairman Mao's writings and had some knowledge of Marxism-Leninism. However, I did not consciously study books by Marx and Lenin in a planned manner until after the 2nd plenum of the 9th CPC Central Committee. In the course of studying over and over again "Anti-Dühring," what inspired me most was Engels' discourse on recognition and mastery of the objective laws. Formerly, I was secretary to the Party branch of a workshop. Since the great cultural revolution, I have been selected to serve as secretary to the Anshan Municipal Committee and am responsible for grasping capital construction work in Anshan Steel. Through reading and studying, I have come to feel deeply that it won't do to work with enthusiasm alone, and that I must strive to recognize and master the objective laws before I can correctly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian line and do work properly.

It Is Necessary To Do Things According to Objective Laws

Engels points out in "Anti-Dühring": "Man and Nature are both dominated by the same laws." "Modern materialism looks upon history as the process of development of mankind and thinks that its task is to discover the law of motion of this process." These words of Engels' tell us that the development and transformation of all things in the world have their own inherent laws. Whether

or not the objectivity of law is recognized has always been a focal point of the struggle between the two lines of cognition--materialism and idealism. Idealism disavows the objectivity of law. Charlatan Dühring talks nonsense about the "inscrutable" relations between things. He advocates "the precedence of principle," completely disavows the objectivity of law, and denies that the material determines the mental and social being determines social consciousness. As Engels has sternly denounced, "he stands things on their head." Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Dühring belong to the same gang. They vociferously advocate idealist transcendentalism, advertise the reactionary "theory of genius," and talk nonsense saying that man's knowledge and talent are inborn and that a few talented persons can make history at will. They completely disavow the objectivity of law. Their purpose is to change the orientation of historical development according to their will in a vain attempt to carry out counter-revolutionary revolution.

Law is an objective being independent of man's will. People can only do things according to laws, and those who violate the laws are bound to be punished. Freedom stands for the knowledge of necessity and the transformation of the objective world. Necessity is by nature the law of objective being. Chairman Mao says: "If a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice."

I have worked for more than thirty years in the factory and have dealt with various kinds of things. In retrospect, some of these things were done correctly because they were in correspondence with the objective laws, and some were not done properly due to the violation of the objective laws. This fundamentally has nothing to do with the question of "genius." Due to the development of the situation, the change of status and the difference of the environment, even a person with relatively rich practical experience also must continuously strive to recognize and master the objective laws. Especially in socialist construction, there are many laws which we must seriously grope for and master. As Chairman Mao has pointed out: "We are still short of experience in economic construction.....On this question, there is a contradiction, that is, the contradiction between the objective laws governing the development of socialist social economy and our subjective recognition. This needs to be solved through practice."

When the municipal committee divided up responsibility and put me in charge of capital construction in Anshan Steel, I accepted the assignment with wholehearted eagerness. When I was a worker in Anshan Steel under the puppet Manchu regime, I saw with my own eyes the frenzied plunder of China's resources by imperialism. Subsequently, I saw with my own eyes the criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in sabotaging iron and steel production. When I recalled these things, I was full of vigor and wished that I could step up iron and steel production right away. I spent my vigor on the construction of blast furnaces and converters, and after that I launched a campaign for installing piping for natural gas. The blast furnaces and converters were quickly put up, and natural gas was also brought in. However, because the ore supply was unable to keep pace with the development, the blast furnces and converters erected could not be fully utilized.

By that time, I was more soberly aware that in order to develop the iron and steel industry, it was first necessary to grasp the mines and energetically "develop mining," otherwise, it would be like "cooking without rice." This was like our getting hold of a pot, a bowl, a ladle and a plate without looking for rice in everyday life, and as a result, we would go hungry just the same. Although I had very high enthusiasm for putting out more iron and steel, yet because I violated the objective law that "in developing the metallurgical industry, mines must first be operated," things did not turn out the way I wished as a result.

Subsequently, the municipal committee opportunely summed up the experience and lessons, laid emphasis on the mines in capital construction, and mobilized the masses to fight a big battle in the mines, thereby greatly increasing the ore output, insuring our self-sufficiency in ore, and guaranteeing the sustained development of iron and steel production. I have realized from this that no matter how much practical experience a person may have, he must honestly do things according to the objective laws. If he thinks that he can depend on enthusiasm to work recklessly on the ground of having more practical experience, he is actually doing things according to the line of knowledge as advocated by Dühring and swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, and problems are bound to arise.

Recognition and Mastery of Objective Laws Call for Hard Efforts

Men are capable of recognizing and mastering the objective laws through practice, but this is not easy to accomplish, and hard efforts must be made.

Things in the world are different in a thousand and one ways, and each has its characteristics. It is important to recognize and master the general laws of things, but it is especially important to strive for recognizing and mastering the specific laws of things. If we only master the general laws but neglect to master the specific laws, we also would make mistakes. Taking a poor iron mine for example, the ore must be dressed to improve its grade before it can be used for smelting iron. This is a general law. But the ore-dressing method adopted must be determined according to the composition of the ore.

We are now tapping a new mine in the vicinity of Anshan. Previously, ore was extracted from the magnetic iron mine in the northern hill, and the method of dressing the ore with a powerful magnet was adopted. As the mine in the southern hill now tapped lies only several hundred meters away from the mine in the northern hill, we subjectively thought that since the two hills are closely linked with each other, the mineral vein must be one and the same and the composition of the ore from the two mines must be identical. Therefore, when the ore-dressing plant for the southern hill was built, the ore-dressing method adopted was similar to that for the northern hill. As a result, the actual metal output was very low. Why?

Through analysis and appraisal, we found out that the ore of the southern hill is quite different in composition from that of the nothern hill and is false red iron ore. The ore-dressing method adopted by the northern hill is

applicable to the magnetic iron ore, but not to the false red iron ore. Chairman Mao says, "Besides the laws of war in general and of revolutionary war in general, it has specific laws of its own. Unless you understand them, you will not be able to win in China's revolutionary war." What is true with war is also true with construction and other kinds of work. A specific situation must analyzed concretely, and different methods must be adopted to solve contradictions that are different by nature. As Engels has pointed out, "This must be determined by the specific nature of a situation."

Because things in the world are complicated and inter-conditioned, in order to recognize and master the objective laws, efforts must be made to discover and grasp the internal relations between things. Engels points out: "When we make a careful and thorough observation of Nature or the history of mankind or our own mental activity, what shows first before our eyes is a picture endlessly interwoven with all kinds of connections and their mutual relations." Engels graphically and penetratingly explains that the world is an entity composed of numerous things that are connected and related with each other. Nothing exists in isolation and all things exist and develop within certain relations. For example, in order to smelt steel, it is necessary to mine the ores, build furnaces, extract oxygen, make coke, generate electric power, provide ventilation, etc. Short of any of these inter-related conditions, steel cannot be smelted. It is quite simple to talk about this, but in work, we often tend to overlook the inter-relations between things and view a question in isolation.

When we studied the proposal for building the first unit of 150-ton converter for the open-hearth workshop of the No. 3 steel smelting plant, we committed a metaphysical mistake. At first, we thought that the converter should be erected at the east side of the workshop to form a row with several open-hearth furnaces. This would look tidy and facilitate control. Second, the orientation of the converter in line with the open-hearth furnaces would facilitate the handling of molten iron. However, the workers pointed out that the converter took several tens of minutes to put out one heat of steel, but the open-hearth furnace took 70 or 90 hours to put out one heat of steel. If the converter lay close to the open-hearth furnace, the busy activity of the former would upset the production order of the latter. Meanwhile, feeding the converter with material, air current and oxygen and the removal of slag and steel from it would also be seriously affected. After conducting a number of surveys on the spot and separately discussing the matter with the maintenance, transportation, ingot casting and ventilation workers and the relevant engineers and technicians, it was finally decided to erect the converter on the west side.

At present, the converter has been put on stream for some time, and practice shows that the correct step has been taken. This is because iron and steel production has a pronounced characteristic--the continuity and interconditioning of production. Especially when production is carried out in a specific environment interlaced with plant buildings and railroads on the ground, cableways and wiring in the air, and ducts and pipes underground, things strongly condition and are inter-related with each other. At first, we only looked at the converter in isolation without looking at the open-hearth furnaces. Because we had an eye only for superficial tidiness and overlooked the internal

connections of the converters with things around it, we were unable to fix properly its position. The position is a kind of connection. We therefore say that when we look at problems one-sidedly and in isolation, we cannot correctly recognize things.

"Motion is a mode to indicate the existence of matter." The mode of motion of matter is also diversified. Laws are hidden within things that are developing and changing. On top of this, men's knowledge of objective things is always restricted by many conditions. Therefore, the knowledge of laws often calls for a process of repeated practice, and especially in the case of new things, it is the more necessary to go through uninterrupted practice before they can be recognized. Chairman Mao says: "In many instances, failures have to be repeated many times before errors in knowledge can be corrected and correspondence with the laws of the objective process achieved, and consequently before the subjective can be transformed into the objective, or in other words, before the anticipated results can be achieved in practice."

Dühring fundamentally did not understand this truth. As he saw it, things "do not change" and preserve at all times their "original state," and all things are determined by the original "first propulsion" of the world. This is out-and-out the metaphysical viewpoint of idealist transcendentalism.

Recognizing and Mastering the Objective Laws for the Transformation of the World

To recognize and master the objective laws is not the ultimate end. The ultimate end is to make use of the objective laws to transform the world. Chairman Mao points out: "Marxist philosophy holds that the most important problem does not lie in understanding the laws of the objective world and thus being able to explain it, but in applying the knowledge of these laws actively to change the world." Our knowledge of the Anshan Steel is for transforming more properly the Anshan Steel so as to make this old enterprise render greater contributions to socialist construction.

Through practice, we have felt out that a very important way to transform the Anshan Steel is to stand firm on tapping the potentialities, making uninterrupted technical reforms and giving impetus to the development of production. Such an old enterprise as the Anshan Steel has not only a number of veteran workers with rich experience, but also a relatively strong material base and great potentialities. For example, the blank making capacity of the No. 1 blooming mill had exceeded the designed capacity by more than two times long ago. After the great cultural revolution, the masses were mobilized to carry out technical transformation on a larger scale, and the blank making capacity in 1972 had exceeded the designed capacity by almost four times.

Facts show that once the potentialities of an enterprise are seriously tapped, pronounced results would be reaped.

Laws are dead, but men are very much alive. In order to make use of the objective laws to transform the world, it is imperative to give full play to subjective initiative and to oppose the ideas of the cowards and laggards.

Meanwhile, it is necessary to integrate the sky-rocketing revolutionary zeal with the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts and play the role of promoters of progress. Chairman Mao points out: "No one should go off into wild flights of fancy, or make plans of action unwarranted by the objective situation, or stretch for the impossible." In this connection we have learned lessons.

In the first two years, seeing that state industries were developing at a fast rate, we were eager to start many capital construction projects, and for a time we started more than twenty projects at the same time. Because the front was over-extended and manpower and material resources were unable to keep pace with the development, haste made waste as a result. Subsequently, starting from the needs and possiblities, we concentrated our strength on grasping three key projects, and they were all completed and put on stream according to schedule. We deeply understand from this that in making use of the objective laws to trasnform the world, people must be guided by the given conditions. Only by striving to arrive at the dialectical unity of the subjective and the objective can the objective world be properly transformed.

Engels points out: "Man's thought is supreme and is likewise not supreme; his power cognition is infinite and is likewise also finite." This statement by Engels deeply elucidates the dialectical relationship of the relativity and absoluteness, the finiteness and infinity of men's knowledge. It tells us men can have a knowledge of the objective world, but the knowledge of the objective world also would never end. I have stayed with the Anshan Steel for more than thirty years with the last few years spent on grasping capital construction work. Although I have some understanding of Anshan Steel and have also felt out initially a bit of laws governing capital construction, yet I still lack an all-round and profound knowledge of the whole of Anshan Steel and have still not recognized and mastered many things in the form of laws. We ought to start again from practice and again from knowledge as willing pupils, work and learn until we are old. The proclamation of "ultimate truth" by Dühring has blocked the road to the development of knowledge and is a purely delirious talk. From now on, I must continue to abide by the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism, assiduously study further works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's books, strive to recognize and master the objective laws in the three great revolutionary movements, incessantly strengthen my consciousness, overcome thoughtlessness, and advance in triumph along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

* * *

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WORKERS

Pay Attention To Arousing Scientific Research Personnel's Revolutionary Activism

- The Party committee of the Talien Chemistry and Physics Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences adheres to the line of unity for victory of the "9th National Congress"

In the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, many old scientific and research personnel raise their awareness of the struggle in line, energetically fulfill scientific research assignments and impart to young scientific and technical personnel their own accumulated experiences

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 10, 1973)

(NCNA Shenyang, August 9, 1973) In the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, the Party committee of the Talien Chemistry and Physics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has made a point of arousing the old scientific research personnel's socialist activism and giving full play to their professional skills, in order to encourage them to make a greater contribution to the revolution.

This institute was set up relatively early. Old scientific research personnel with over a dozen years of research work behind them account for over 60 percent of the scientific research personnel of the whole institute. During the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, the Party committee of the institute pays attention to conducting education in ideology and political line for them. They are absorbed into a reading class to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and criticize Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' revisionist line and make a clear distinction between the two lines. Those old scientific research personnel taking part in study display a very high degree of enthusiasm.

Through a process of study and revolutionary mass criticism, research worker Chu Pao-lin strengthened his consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and following the road of integration with workers and peasants. Though in his fifties, he brought his belongings over to the Talien Electrical Porcelain Factory to eat, live and labor side by side with the workers. He humbly learned from the workers and strove to transform his world outlook. Together with the working masses, he carried out scientific experiments. After he became vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the institute, Chu Pao-lin again energetically led the scientific research personnel to over 30 industrial and mining enterprises in Penhsi, Anshan, Liaoyang, etc., to make an on-the-spot investigation of the problem of environmental pollution. An abundance of perceptual knowledge was acquired. First-hand data were provided for scientific research projects such as comprehensive utilization, etc. The leadership and the masses were favorably impressed.

The Party committee of this research institute adheres to the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th National Congress," strengthens the ties between the Party and the masses and shows warm concern for the political and ideological progress of non-Party member old scientific research personnel and their handling of professional work.

Kuo Ho-hu, head of the 2nd research office, is an old research worker. The Party branch secretary of this research office constantly discusses ideology with him and energetically supports him in the handling of work in the research office. Early last year, when the research office plans were being formulated, Kuo Ho-hu was conducting an experiment at the grassroots level. The Party branch specially invited him back for a joint discussion. Plans were worked out very quickly and carried out to the letter. Kuo Ho-hu was committed to relatively heavy research work. The Party branch energetically helped supply him with ample laboratory equipment and capable assistants and laboratory personnel. This enabled Kuo Ho-hu to give better play to his revolutionary activism. After over half a year of effort, he along with all others managed to bring about faster results in the scientific research items undertaken.

The Party committee of the research institute has aroused the Party members and the non-Party member masses to widely carry out heart-to-heart talks. This enables many old scientific research personnel to feel deep in heart the warmth of the Party and draw still closer to the Party organization.

Early last year, an assistant research worker of the first research office accepted a scientific research assignment involving relatively great difficulties. She at first developed a feeling of shrinking from difficulties. Those Communist Party members working with her engaged her in many a heart-to-heart talk and gave her encouragement. Other scientific research personnel were also organized to suggest ways and means. Ideas were gathered all around for her benefit. With the warm assistance of her comrades, this assistant research worker strengthened her confidence and whipped up her enthusiasm. A very rapid breakthrough was brought about in her work performance. Optimum results were scored.

When some old scientific research personnel showed fluctuations on their road to ideological transformation, the Party committee especially kept a firm grip on doing meticulous ideological work.

A research worker of the 7th research office formerly thought that he was brilliant, and he looked down on the masses. Later, he went down to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and was transformed ideologically. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, he fulfill more properly two scientific research projects. Back in the institute, he again showed signs of arrogance and self-complacency because he was unable to adopt a correct approach to his achievements. The masses had something to say against him. Realizing that the transformation of intellectuals' world outlook is a long drawn-out arduous task, the Party committee decided to give him a meticulous course of education in ideology. Members of the Party committee successively held over ten heart-to-heart talks with him. He was guided to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' reactionary idealist

conception of history in the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign and foster the materialist conception of history that the masses are the real heroes. Now, this research worker is able to apply more consciously the one-dividing-into-two viewpoint to himself and to achievements. He humbly learned from the masses, scored new ideological progress, and worked as the head of the research office.

With a higher awareness of the struggle in line, many old scientific research personnel of the Talien Chemistry and Physics Research Institute have aroused their revolutionary enthusiasm. Apart from directing energetic efforts toward the fulfillment of their own scientific research assignments, they assume responsibility for the cultivation of young technical personnel. Under the concerted efforts of the new and old scientific research personnel, this research institute completed in all more than 80 scientific research items and projects assigned by the state, summed up over 100 investigation reports and wrote a number of scientific and technical books in the past three years. The situation of the revolution and scientific research work is getting better and better in the whole institute.

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RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTH

Energetically and Prudently Recruit Party Members From Among Rusticated Educated Youths

- The Party committee of Lilin commune politically shows concern for the growth of rusticated educated youths

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 10, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Nanchang, August 9, 1973) The Party committee of the Lilin commune, Lop'ing hsien, Kiangsi Province, has seriously done a good job in the recruitment of new Party members from among rusticated educated youths. Since the Party's "9th National Congress," this commune has recruited 39 new Party members from among rusticated educated youths. They account for 17 percent of the total of rusticated educated youths in the whole commune. Of them, 19 have been elected to the leading squads at the commune, brigade and other levels.

In the past few years, over 200 educated youths of this hsien and other areas came to the Lilin commune to settle down in production teams. After arriving at the countryside, these educated youths humbly received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. The great majority of them gave a good showing. From among them, there emerged a number of activists. The Party committee of this commune paid great attention to the training and recruitment of Party members from among rusticated young intellectual activists. This task was put on the agenda of the Party's committee, and plans for the training and recruitment of educated youth Party members were drawn up.

After his arrival at the Liuchia village of the P'ailou brigade to join a production in 1970, young intellectual Jen Yao-fei of Shanghai underwent hard training and made fast progress under the education of the poor and lower-middle peasants. She measured up to the requirements for Party membership. But when Jen Yao-fei's application for Party membership was discussed by the Party branch of the P'ailou brigade, some comrades at first thought that she was too young and had little training. They were not for her admission into the Party. Later, with the help of a member of the Party committee of the commune who stayed at a selected spot there, the Party branch of the brigade repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's directives on Party building and unified its understanding in the recruitment of young Party members. At last, it was unanimously agreed that Jen Yao-fei be admitted into the Party. After joining the Party, Jen Yao-fei gave a very good showing.

In ordinary times, the Party committee of the Lilin commune paid great attention to rusticated educated youths politically. They kept a firm grip on the education of them in ideology and political line, and strove to help them raise their consciousness and energetically create conditions for them to join the Party. Since 1971, this commune have, in light of the characteristics of youths, run 15 terms of study class and organized the rusticated educated youths to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the Party's basic line and the history of struggle between the two lines within the Party and to penetratingly criticize the counter-revolutionary fallacies spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other

swindlers on the question of rustication of educated youths. Those of the commune also constantly invite the old poor peasants to recount their family histories and the village history and give reports that contrast the bitter past with the happy present for the benefit of everyone. Meanwhile, Party class is conducted to give young activists applying for Party membership education in fundamental knowledge about the Party.

When he first arrived in the countryside, an educated youth from Shanghai called Ting Ching-wen was engrossed solely in labor, and slow in making political and ideological progress. A responsible comrade of the commune Party committee engaged him in many a heart-to-heart talk and guided him to seriously read and study and show concern for major national events. In the past few years, Ting Ching-wen successively read the "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The State and Revolution" and other works by Marx and Lenin and some works by Chairman Mao in an effort to transform his world outlook. In January this year, after he joined the Party, he set himself more exacting demands and played an exemplary role in every way. In the spring of this year, he led the commune members to start a water conservation project, and by developing the spirit of working vigorously and assiduously, they completed ten days ahead of schedule a reservoir project that was originally scheduled to be finished in one month.

The Lilin commune goes on to strengthen the education of those educated youths already absorbed into the Party in ideology and political line so as to help them further embrace the idea of continuous revolution.

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Hsinhua Book Store of Sheyang Hsien Direct Energetic and Proper Efforts Toward Book Distribution To Meet the Study Needs of the Broad Masses of Rusticated Educated Youths

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 10, 1973)

(NCNA Nanking, August 9, 1973) The working personnel of the Hsinhua Book Store of Sheyang hsien, Kiangsu Province, have directed energetic and proper efforts toward book distribution to meet the needs of the broad masses of rusticated educated youth in the study of politics, culture and science and technique, so as to enable them to receive better training and grow to maturity on the road of integration with workers and peasants.

In the past few years, the various communes and brigades of Sheyang hsien received tens of thousands of educated youths who came from cities and towns to settle in production teams in the countryside. Meanwhile, group after group of senior middle and junior middle school graduates of hsien continuously returned to their respective hometowns to take part in socialist construction.

Once, the Hsinhua Book Store of Sheyang hsien received a letter from several educated youths of the Linhai commune lying farther away from the hsien city saying: "We are badly in need of books. But a round trip to the city takes two days, and there is no guarantee that the books we have in mind are available. We hope you can help us think of some ways....."

The book store immediately organized its workers to discuss the matter and to study again and again Chairman Mao's teaching "Be concerned with the growth of the younger generation." Everyone was made to realize that to satisfy the educated youths' needs and deliver various kinds of books into their hands is a responsibility which the book distribution personnel have to fulfill. Therefore, on the basis of proper handling routine distribution work, seven mobile service groups were organized to send books to the countryside. In the past few years, they pedaled bicycles to make rounds of the 21 communes, 437 brigades and 3,130-odd production teams of the whole hsien and all the production teams of the company units of the Production and Construction Corps. Over 2,500,000 copies of books of various kinds including works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, scientific and technical books, literary and art works were delivered into the hands of the broad masses of educated youths.

To insure the timely and accurate delivery of books to the doorstep, the Hsinhua Book Store of Sheyang hsien in ordinary times print catalogues of new books for distribution to the broad masses of educated youths. The comrades of the mobile service groups are provided with a "register of readers' book requests." In the process of delivering books, surveys are made and opinions solicited. The requirements of the rusticated educated youths are noted down at any time, and ways and means are devised to overcome difficulties and to meet their requirements as far as possible.

The Hsinhua Book Store of Sheyang hsien also helps the brigade League branches, production team revolutionary leading groups and Production and Construction Corps company units run properly libraries for educated youths. At present, the whole hsien has set up over 240 libraries. All reading matters needed by the educated youths are delivered with priority by the book store to the educated youths' libraries. In line with the features of agricultural production in different areas, the book store also sends to the countryside some scientific and technical books to help the educated youths conduct scientific experiments. For such communes as Hsinyang, Huangchien, etc., in this hsien that mainly grow cotton and upland grain, the store people send some scientific and technical books on the art of cotton cultivation and the management and cultivation of kaoliang and maize. For Szuming, Fuyü and other communes that mainly grow paddy rice, they send booklets on rice cultivation. This practice is deeply welcomed by the educated youths.

In the autumn of last year, when the educated youth group of No. 3 production team of the Wuch'iao brigade of the Panwan commune encountered difficulties in the trial manufacture of "5406" bacterial manure. After the distribution personnel of the book store learned of this, they rushed back to the store late in the night and rummaged through the stock of books. They found and sent five or six kinds of reference books. The educated youths of this group studied these books seriously. In the 5th volume of "Collected Bacteriological Data," was found a new formula for producing "5406," which was much simpler than the original one and allowed a saving in labor. In the autumn of last year, they applied this method of production in turning out over 200,000 catties of bacterial manure.

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RESTHOMES FOR WORKERS

Workers Going to Famous North China Summer Resort

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Aug. 13, 1973)

sanatoria and resthomes at peitaiho, famous summer resort on the north china coast, are receiving workers from all parts of the country.

located on the shore of the pohai bay, the peitaiho district in hopei province is well-known for its sandy beach, shady groves, and cool summer. more than two thousand five hundred workers are vacationing here. they come from iron and steel works, geological departments, coal mines, textile mills, railways, oilfields and other industrial enterprises in dozens of provinces and municipalities.

peitaiho before liberation was the paradise for a handful of imperialists, capitalists, landlords and kuomintang bureaucrats. there were about six hundred villas at that time. none of them were for chinese workers who, even of lucky enough to have a job, could hardly feed their families. going to a summer resort was out of the question.

the communist party and people's government after liberation paid great attention to the health of workers. some villas owned by certain reactionary bureaucrats were confiscated and hundreds more were built to accommodate workers and revolutionary cadres. of the ten buildings at the sanatorium now for geological workers, one was a villa of a reactionary warlord and another was a hotel run by a czar russian capitalist. the rest were built after liberation.

the resthomes are open only in summer for workers to spend two weeks to 20 days there. the sanatoria are open all the year round for patients of minor cases of ulcer, rheumatism and other chronic diseases or patients convalescing after surgical operations. they generally stay for a period of three months, a few may stay for half a year or a year. the state furnishes the fare for going to peitaiho and back home.

food at both resthomes and sanatoria is much better than in a factory canteen and costs twice as much, but the workers have to pay only half the expense, the rest being borne by the state. lodging and medical care are free. the workers draw full pay during their stay here.

the resthomes and sanatoria have libraries and reading rooms. they provide a dozen types of musical instruments

and give regular film shows and theatrical performances. sometimes there are many music lovers among the workers, and they form a band and give concerts.

the sanatoria have doctors and nurses and apparatuses and equipment for medium and super-short wave, wax, acupuncture and other therapies. they also have special personnel to give guidance in swimming and sunbathing. free excursions are organized to visit the seaport at chinhuangtao and the starting point of the great wall at shanhaikuan in the neighbourhood.

the provincial, regional and municipal administrations have jointly set up a summer office to supervise the work at the resort. it supplies special products from all parts of the country and runs its own dairy farm, cold storage plant, confectionery and a workshop producing condiments and relishers. it also has connections with nearby counties for the supply of live fish, pigeon eggs and other specialties.

many workers do some political studies. niu chang-ching, manager of the sanatorium for geological workers, said: "the workers who are resting here show high political zeal. they insist on studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and holding discussions to exchange experience in making revolution and promoting production. after a period of rest here, they will not only improve their health but raise their theoretical level and political awakening."

liu ching-ying, a 51-year-old textile worker, was trying to cure her rheumatic knee with traditional chinese shadow boxing at the tientsin workers' sanatorium. she spent part of her time on theoretical studies. "within a few weeks," she said, "i've finished reading engels' 'the origin of family, private property and the state'."

"in the old society," she said, "when the boss saw old and sick workers could do him no good, he simply sacked them. how many workers died of hunger or disease in the streets exclamation we workers could not afford treatment, to say nothing of vacationing at peitaiho."

"it is only after liberation," she continued, "that we workers have become masters of our society and have the opportunity of coming here. this shows the importance of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. and i feel an urge to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought ever more diligently."

in the resthome run by the kailan coal mines, 56-year-old miner liu kuang-ti, who has 42 years' experience in mining, recalled that in the old days no miner had ever stepped into the boundary of peitaiho. "only the family of an agent for the foreign capitalist at the mines came to peitaiho with 20 servants every summer," he said.

"now we have many miners here. most are veterans who suffered a lot in the old society. our leading cadres often give up their chances so that more workers can come. what a great difference between the old society and the new exclamation"

liu kuang-ti started to work at the coal mine beside his father at the age of 14. he and his father worked three shifts in every two days but still found it hard to support his mother and sister. now liu kuang-ti earns more than 100 yuan every month. all his six children have middle-school education, two are studying in senior middle-school. his family has six watches and clocks, two radio sets and two bicycles. "none of these were within the reach of a coal miner in old china," he said.

CADRES

Stockbreeding Commune Cadres Maintain Close Ties with Masses

(NCNA-English Sining, Aug. 13, 1973)

"our commune cadres always join us in physical work and their office moves with us as we graze our flocks from place to place." this is how members of the hopei commune in the hainan tibetan autonomous chou of chinghai province praise the cadres. the cadres, for their part, say: "we represent the interests of the people. we will feel ill at ease if we are not with the masses for just one day".

forging close links with the masses is a glorious tradition of the chinese communist party. keeping to this tradition, the commune party committee has since 1962 moved with the herdsmen grazing the livestock from place to place. it sets up its office where the herdsmen pitch their tents. the committee members take part in collective labour while making investigations and lead the masses in grasping revolution and promoting production. the commune this year achieved a substantial increase in livestock, the survival rate of young animals reaching 93 per cent.

after he became secretary of the commune party committee, jihpao of tibetan nationality spent 40 days visiting the great majority of the herdsmen scattered over an area of 950 square kilometres. he enquired into the conditions of the herdsmen and studied their experience in grazing the livestock.

the deputy secretary of the commune party committee, ho shih-chun of han nationality, has learned to speak fluent tibetan to keep in close contact with the tibetan commune members in february 1971, he joined a group of commune members in climbing perilous cliffs to survey a forage-growing base to be set up by the yellow river. he was always in the van to open a way. after the survey, some 33 hectares of wasteland were reclaimed to grow forage. over 50 tons of forage were harvested the first year.

the commune members say: "our party committee members are always with us. wherever we have problems, they will help us solve them." the commune was hit by a heavy snowstorm one winter. the pastures were buried under deep snow and the sheep were short of food. braving strong wind and heavy snow, commune party committee members rushed to the spot and saw to it that both people and sheep were safe and sound. they helped the herdsmen tend the flocks. as a result, the number of sheep increased by 14 per cent that year.

in july of last year, the commune party committee set up its office on the kuoshihpu grassland of the tojihkan brigade. one night, a downpour struck the grassland and the party committee members who were having a meeting immediately rushed out to save the flock with the herdsmen. they spent the whole night rescuing more than 1,000 sheep from the flood that had submerged the grassland. soaked with rain, they said: "although we are very exhausted, we feel closer to the hearts of the herdsmen."

the party committee members always bear in mind that they are ordinary workers. wherever they go they help deliver lambs, shear sheep and put up sheds along with the herdsmen. they carry water and collect firewood for the aged and disabled.

to enable herdsmen's children to attend school, the commune party committee has helped set up "tent schools" that move with the herdsmen. the party secretary jihpao and deputy secretary tanchengchia led the masses in cutting mountains and filling in gullies to build a 75-kilometre-long motor road leading to the county seat. woolen cloth with colourful stripes, traditional tibetan costumes, tea, sugar and other consumer goods now reach the grassland by truck.

WOMEN CADRES

More Women Cadres for East China City's Industry

(NCNA-English Foochow, Aug. 13, 1973)

a young woman with a new plastic insecticide sprayer on her back was travelling with a group of workers from place to place to canvass opinions about their new product from commune peasants. she is chairman of the revolutionary committee of the amoy no. 4 plastics plant. this newly-promoted woman cadre, chang mei-chih, has on many occasions in the past two years led investigation groups to the countryside with a view to improving the plant's products.

amoy's second light industrial bureau has promoted many women workers to leading posts at various levels. women now account for 37 per cent of the workshop leaders and 27 per cent of the leading cadres at and above factory level.

twentytwo women are filling leading posts in 34 factories. most of them have a dozen years of experience. they study marxism-leninism conscientiously, keep in close touch with the masses, and know production inside out. they play an active part in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

half the workers in the second light industrial bureau are women. adhering to chairman mao's proletarian line, the party organizations at various levels have paid special attention to training and promoting workers, women workers in particular.

apart from on-the-job political study, women cadres attend full-time study classes organized by party committees at and above bureau level.

the party organizations have full faith in women cadres and help them improve their ability through practice. yu hung-ko, a woman worker-turned-cadre at a metal plant, was assigned to help a backward workshop. she made thoroughgoing investigations and gave full play to the workers' initiative. the workshop was soon cited as an outstanding unit in the plant. yu hung-ko has recently been elected president of the plant's trade union.

the no. 5 plastics plant, in which seven out of ten cadres are women, completed last year's production plan two months in advance, total output being 50 per cent higher than in 1971. it fulfilled the plan for the first half of this year 22 days ahead of schedule, and total output value was 93 per cent above the corresponding 1972 period.

helped by the secretary of the factory party committee, woman cadre huang hsiu-chin has made rapid progress since she became head of the electro-plating workshop of a screw factory. she led workers in making technical innovations and bringing about great changes in the workshop. it has been cited as an advanced unit in the factory.

PEASANT AMATEUR ART TROUPES

Peasant Amateur Art Troupe in Northwest China Mountain Village

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Aug. 12, 1973)

a peasant amateur art troupe in a hilly village in the ningsia hui autonomous region has won acclaim from commune peasants for its theatrical items reflecting the socialist revolution and construction.

set up in 1961, the amateur art troupe of the wangchiayuan production brigade in tunghsin county is one of the earliest peasant art troupes in the autonomous region. most of its 30 members are educated young people. none of them could play musical instruments or read musical score before. they learned to sing and play by listening to the radio. they can now perform and compose ballads and other theatrical items.

apart from performing modern revolutionary theatrical works and adapting good items from other places, the troupe writes short plays and composes songs about outstanding people and events in the socialist revolution and construction that are familiar to the local people. these items are of great educational value.

it happened that a pupil in the brigade threw away a steamed roll of wheat flour his grandmother had prepared for lunch. a few days later his grandmother made him some buns of rice-bran stuffed with wild vegetables and told him these were what the poor people ate in old china. with tears in her eyes, she talked to him about her suffering before liberation. famine forced her to flee her home village and beg for a living in this hilly village. she later worked like a beast of burden for the landlords. the boy contrasted his grandmother's past with his present happiness and cherished socialism all the more. he was soon admitted into the communist youth league. on the basis of this story, the troupe created a play "a meal to recall past bitterness" which gives vivid class education to commune members, especially young people.

over the past eleven years the art troupe has created more than 150 plays, ballads and other theatrical items and staged over 200 songs, dances and skits. this has enriched the cultural life in the hilly village, inspired confidence in the peasants to surmount difficulties, and helped promote revolution and production.

learning from those remaking nature depicted in the theatrical items, a group of commune members braved bitter cold, 20 centigrade below zero, to break frozen earth and terrace fields on hill slopes. none of them gave up when tools were worn out and their hands blistered and bled. they finally created eleven hectares of terraced fields on hill slopes.

members of the troupe are both actors and farm workers. they perform in spare time and never divorce themselves from productive labour. once they walked 10 kilometres across a mountain to perform for a distant production team in the evening. they hurried back the very night and took part in farm work the next morning as usual.

SPORTS

Swimming Contest of PLA 1973 Sports Meet Closes in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 13, 1973)

the swimming contest of the people's liberation army 1973 sports meet wound up in shanghai on august 11. the men's team of the navy came out first in the men's team event and the women's teams of the navy and of the p.l.a. nanking units were placed first in the women's team event.

the contest began on august 1. most of some 600 participants from 16 army units are young fighters from companies. thirtyone men and women swimmers broke seven records of the army and two junior swimmers erased one national junior record.

the swimmers conscientiously implemented the principle of "friendship first, competition second". many gave up their training sessions to help others. hsu ya-fen of the shenyang units and chu an-ni of the navy were to compete in the same group in women's 200-metre butterflystroke. their joint practice before the contest helped chu an-ni swim faster. she won sixth place in the event.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Friendship Visiting Group Leaves For Albania and Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1973)

a 15-member friendship visiting group with wang che-nan as its leader and yi peng the deputy leader left here by air yesterday for albania and yugoslavia.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned li chuan-chung, li ping and tao yung-nien. also present were jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here, and vinko trcek, counsellor of the yugoslav embassy.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Arrive in Peking from Tsingtao

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1973)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth arrived here today by special plane from tsingtao after spending a period of rest there.

accompanying them were general duong sam ol and keat chhon, ministers, and van piny, vice-minister, of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and their wives.

they were welcomed at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and his wife lin chia-mei, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and his wife wang chen, liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and his wife yang ling.

sarin chhak and thiounn prasith, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia, madame

sarin chhak, and toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china, and his wife were at the airport to greet samdech and madame penn nouth.

during their stay in tsingtao, prime minister and madame penn nouth and other distinguished cambodian guests visited a people's commune, factories and scenic spots, and attended theatrical performances. they were given a warm welcome wherever they went. su yi-jan, vice-chairman of the shantung provircial revolutionary committee and his wife wang ya-sheng made a special trip from tsinan, the provincial capital, to call on them.

when the distinguished guests left tsingtao this morning, they were seen off at the airport by liu chung-chien, vice-chairman of the tsingtao municipal revolutionary committee; yang li, deputy commander of north china sea fleet; and shih shih-ping, wang hsiao-han, cheng kan, ho chien-hsiu and chang yun-wu, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Guest Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1973)

lionidas alexemdropoulos, president of the greek tele-communications organization, visited peking from august 7 to 12, at the invitation of li lin-chuan, director general of tele-communications of the chinese ministry of posts and tele-communications.

the two sides had friendly talks on establishing peking-athens direct satellite communications service, and signed minutes of the talks.

chung fu-hsiang, chinese minister of posts and tele-communications, met with the greek guest. greek ambassador to china nicolas katapodis was present.

while in peking, the greek guest visited tele-communications facilities and toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND ISRAEL

Piratic Act, Preposterous Logic

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1973)

after painstaking planning, israeli zionism dispatched two military planes to intrude into lebanese territorial air on august 10 and force a lebanese civil airliner to change its course and land at an israeli military airfield. all passengers on board were subjected to intimidation and rude search by the israeli aggressor troops.

this israeli act of piracy is a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of lebanon, a wanton provocation against the arab people and a gross transgression of the norms of international law. this criminal terrorism of israel has been condemned by public opinion in the arab and other countries.

but the israeli authorities described the hijacking as a "preventive action." the architect of the incident, israeli defence minister moshe dayan, shamelessly quibbled: "israel was acting in self-defence against terrorism." this is most preposterous gangster's logic. is it "self-defence" and "preventive action" to send warplanes to intrude into the airspace of other countries? is it "self-defence" and "preventive action" to force a civil airliner to change its course and to intimidate and search its innocent passengers? these are acts of aggression and provocation pure and simple exclamation to describe the sending of military planes into the airspace of other countries as "self-defence" or "preventive action" is out-and-out gangster's logic exclamation

what dayan alleged as an action "against terrorism" is israel's pretext for aggression and provocation. everyone knows that israel's acts of aggression are the most vicious terrorism and israel is an old hand at terrorism.

last february, israeli forces shot down a boeing plane of the libyan arab airlines over israeli-occupied sinai, killing over 100 people. the airliner lost direction and strayed into sinai because of bad weather. israel plotted and murdered three palestinian leaders in beirut last april. it has set up a special organization for assassination. according to swedish press reports, an israeli terrorist group killed ahmed bouchiki of the moroccan nationality with gunfire in oslo, capital of norway, last july 21. all this eloquently proves that it is precisely the israeli zionists, the thief crying "catch the thief", who resort to terrorism.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Chemical Industry Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1973)

the chemical industry delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea with kim yu gun, director-general of medicine-machinery bureau of the ministry of chemical industry, as its leader and sung un ho, director of the technical bureau of the ministry, as its deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train this afternoon.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were chinese vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries sun hsiao-feng and leading members of departments concerned chang yun-chih, chang chang, chen tzu-hsin, tou ping-wen and chen sheng-wu, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here.

while in china, the delegation visited factories in peking, shanghai, tientsin, kiangsu, hunan and kirin and was accorded warm welcome and reception by local workers and cadres. while in changsha, the korean comrades-in-arms made a special trip to shaoshan where they visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it.

minister-counsellor li jae pil gave a banquet on the evening of august 11 for the delegation's visit to china.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Bamako Football Team Welcomed at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1973)

the football association of the people's republic of china gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome the bamako football team of mali now on a friendly visit to china. leader of the team is malick coulibaly and deputy leader tieba coulibaly.

among the guests at the reception were counsellor hamady tidiani koureissi and other diplomatic officials of the malian embassy in peking.

present were li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, li feng-lou, leading member of the football association, and leading members of other departments concerned, including chu tse, liu pai, kuo yung-en as well as chinese football coaches and players.

at the reception which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere, li feng-lou and malick coulibaly toasted the constant consolidation and growth of the friendship between the peoples, the youth and sportsmen of the two countries.

the malian friends arrived here by air today.

Malian-Chinese Friendly Football Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1973)

the bamako football team of mali played its first friendly match with the peking team at the peking workers' stadium here this evening. prior to the match, a welcome ceremony was sponsored by the football association of the people's republic of china in honour of the malian friends.

attending the ceremony were wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. before the ceremony, they met with malick coulibaly, leader, and tieba coulibaly, deputy leader, of the bamako football team.

present at the meeting and ceremony were mrs. assane guindo, wife of the malian ambassador to china, and hamady tidiani koureissi, counsellor of the malian embassy in peking.

the match was played in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and malian peoples and players.

with fine individual skill and speed, the bamako team displayed bravery and tenacity. the peking team employed 4-2-4 system. it launched repeated attacks while strengthening defence. the match ended 2:0 in favour of the host team. the footballers of the two countries were warmly applauded by over 80,000 spectators.

also attending the ceremony and watching the match were leading members of departments concerned including li ching-chuan, li feng-lou, chao yuan, wei ming and chou cheng.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Romania Presents Credentials to President Ceausescu

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 11, 1973)

li ting-chuan, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the socialist republic of romania, presented his credentials to nicolae ceausescu, president of the romanian state council, in constanta city today.

the ceremony was attended by constantin statescu, secretary of the romanian state council, and george macovescu, minister of foreign affairs.

diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in bucharest were also present.

after receiving the credentials, president ceausescu had a cordial and friendly conversation with ambassador li ting-chuan.

foreign minister macovescu received the chinese ambassador on august 8. they talked about the presentation of the credentials.

ambassador li ting-chuan arrived in bucharest on august 6.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Teng Hsiao-ping, Wang Meng and Han Nien-lung Meet Thai Badminton Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1973)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, minister of the physical culture and sports commission wang meng and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung here this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with chumpol lohachala, leader of the visiting badminton delegation from thailand and president of the thailand badminton association, amnuay viravan, deputy leader, phan wannamephee, adviser, and all members, of the delegation.

present on the occasion were leading members of the all-china sports federation li meng-hua and tung shou-yi, a leading member of the badminton association of the people's republic of china chi yu-hua, and leading members of departments concerned and chinese badminton players cheng jui-sheng, kuo lei, tang hsien-hu and liu hsiao-cheng.

Thai Badminton Delegation Gives Return Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1973)

the thai badminton delegation now on a friendly visit to china gave a return banquet here this evening.

attending were leading members of the all-china sports federation li meng-hua and chuang tse-tung and secretary general sung chung of the federation, a leading member of the chinese badminton association chi yu-hua, leading members of departments concerned cheng jui-sheng, chang chih-huai, kuo lei and chang ming-tseng, as well as chinese badminton coach wang wen-chiao and players hou chia-chang, tang hsien-hu and liu hsiao-cheng.

present were chumpol lohachala, leader of the delegation and president of the thailand badminton association amnuay viravan, deputy leader, and phan wannamephee, adviser, as well as the members of the delegation.

chumpol lohachala spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. he expressed thanks for the warm reception accorded the delegation by chinese people during its stay in peking. he proposed a toast to the friendship between the peoples of thailand and china.

in his speech, chi yu-hua said that the current visit to china by the thai badminton delegation has further promoted the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries. he expressed the belief that with the joint efforts by both sides, the two peoples would have more sports exchanges.

CHINA AND US

Chinese-American Doctors Chen Pien-li and Han Chih-tang Leave Kwangchow for US

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 13, 1973)

chinese-american doctors chen pien li and his wife han chih tang left here today for the united states.

they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of kwangtung provincial organizations concerned hsu sheng-chou and chang chin, as well as relatives of professor chen pien li and his wife.

shan yin-chang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet yesterday in honour of the chinese-american doctors.

they arrived here from shanghai by plane yesterday after paying a visit to peking, shenyang, tientsin, yenan, sian, nanking, shanghai and hangchow.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Robaya Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Aden, Aug. 11, 1973)

salem robaya ali, presidential council chairman of the people's democratic republic of yemen, received at the presidency on the morning of august 10 chinese ambassador to his country tsui chien and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Performance Tour of Hamburg

(NCNA-English Hamburg, Aug. 12, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china concluded its performance tour of hamburg, the biggest port city in the federal republic of germany, yesterday.

more than 8,000 spectators attended the three performances given by the troupe in the city. stormy applause, mingled with cheers and laughters, broke out at each of the performances. the last show yesterday evening ended amid prolonged applause and cheers. many spectators rushed to the stage to exchange souvenirs with the acrobats and asked for their autographs. mr. horst boerner, who is responsible for the organizing of the performances went onto the stage with other west german friends to congratulate all members of the troupe on their success and present souvenirs to them. later, he gave a dinner in honour of the troupe.

on august 8, hans rau, second mayor of hamburg, received and gave a cocktail party for all members of the troupe.

leading officials of the liner's company and the stevedore company of the hamburg harbour invited crew members of two chinese ships, which are now berthing here for repairs, to see the first show of the troupe and gave a cocktail party in their honour during the interval. wang shu, counsellor of the chinese embassy in the federal republic of germany, yuan tung-lin, leader of the troupe, and chinese performers attended the party.

chinese residents in hamburg saw the three shows and presented baskets of flowers to the troupe.

before its tour of hamburg, the troupe had visited cologne, frankfurt and muenster and given nine shows to the warm welcome of more than 30,000 people.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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REVOLUTION IN SUPERSTRUCTURE

Hung-ch'i Article: "Pay Great Attention to Revolution in Superstructure"

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1973)

"pay great attention to revolution in superstructure", an article by li chien in the latest issue of the journal "red flag", reads in part:

a basic task of our party on the ideological-political front and important historical experience in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the two decades and more since the founding of new china is the making of socialist revolution in the superstructure, including the ideological sphere.

on the eve of the nation-wide victory of china's new democratic revolution, chairman mao pointed out at the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the communist party of china: "in the cities we must learn how to wage political, economic and cultural struggles against the imperialists, the kuomintang and the bourgeoisie". under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, our party has gradually learnt to do this extremely important work and waged struggles in the superstructure against imperialism, the kuomintang and the bourgeoisie and consolidated the political power of the proletariat, thus guaranteeing the smooth progress of socialist transformation. after our country won great victory in the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production, chairman mao again, countering the revisionists' theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and their metaphysical denial that there are still contradictions in socialist society, explicitly

pointed out: "the basic contradictions in socialist society are still those between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base" and "apart from harmony as well as contradiction between the relations of production and the developing productive forces, there is harmony as well as contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base". under socialism, such basic contradictions are shown in class contradiction, which is concentrated on the contradiction and struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism. the contradictions between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base in socialist society are of course totally different in nature and conditions from such contradictions in the old society. the socialist relations of production adapt to the developing productive forces. the socialist system enables the productive forces of our country to develop by leaps and bounds, showing tremendous superiority. however, there are areas for improvement where the developing productive forces are held back. the state system and law of our dictatorship of the proletariat are a powerful instrument for setting up, safeguarding and developing the socialist economic base. socialist ideology, under the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, reflects the requirements of the socialist economic base and gives a great impetus to its consolidation and development. but there are still bourgeois ideology, some unhealthy tendencies in state organs and shortcomings in certain links of the state system -- they are in contradiction to the socialist economic base. this determines the fact that the proletariat must continue the revolution, step by step transform the relations of production to meet and promote the developing productive forces and take the initiative in transforming the superstructure to meet and promote the development of the economic base, and thus advance the cause of socialism.

chairman mao used the basic law of the universe, namely the unity of opposites, and the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat to set forth the fundamental theory and line for our party in the period of socialism, and led the whole party in waging a series of revolutions in the superstructure, including the ideological sphere. this has effectively promoted the consolidation and development of the socialist economic base.

the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, which chairman mao initiated and is leading, are the continuation of the struggle since the founding of new china in 1949 between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. this great revolutionary struggle destroyed the bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi and smashed the schemes of liu shao-chi and other swindlers who tried to change the party's fundamental line and policies and restore capitalism. it is a clearing

away on a deeper and wider scale than ever before of the filth of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes in the superstructure, including the ideological sphere. it is centred on criticism of the revisionist line and ideology. this has greatly promoted the consolidation and development of china's socialist economic base and strengthened the socialist system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the socialist motherland becomes more prosperous and flourishing. the struggle-criticism-transformation movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution is not over, however, and the basic contradiction between the productive forces and the relations of production and between the superstructure and the economic base continues. class struggle has not yet ended. the bourgeoisie will certainly not take its defeat lying down. new things grow stronger only in a process. if we are satisfied with the victories already won and do not pay attention to continuing the revolution, do not defeat the bourgeois attempts to turn back the wheel of history and their subversive activities, and do not timely overcome the obstacles on the way forward according to the party's line and policies, we will diminish, undermine and even lose the victories already won.

the key to grasping the superstructure is to grasp the line. the line itself belongs to the ideological sphere of the superstructure. but the line is fundamental and relates to the whole because it is the concentrated reflection of the interests, needs and world outlook of particular classes and a key link guiding all actions. chairman mao's teaching "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything" not only expounds the reaction of the superstructure on the economic base, but also penetratingly concludes that the class struggle in the superstructure boils down to the question of what kind of ideological and political line is followed. if the ideological and political line is correct, every component of the superstructure can constantly be improved in line with the correct orientation, thus playing its full part in defending and promoting the socialist economic base. if the ideological and political line is wrong, every component of the superstructure loses the correct orientation and cannot serve the socialist economic base but, on the contrary, will obstruct and undermine it.

in grasping the superstructure and the line, we must pay attention to the study of various schools and trends of thought in philosophy, literature, art and education in the ideological sphere. we should be able to tell which class they represent, which line they adhere to and whether they benefit the consolidation and development of the socialist economic base.

the marxist theory of the economic base and the superstructure says that social being determines social consciousness, that there has never been a super-class, unified social ideology since the division of

society into classes. different ideologies, desires and world outlooks emerge and different, even diametrically opposed, schools and trends of thought exist in a society because people have different class interests and status. the diverse schools and trends of thought, no matter how motley and varied, always reflect, directly or indirectly, the interests and needs of particular classes and are openly or covertly connected with the class struggle and the political struggle of the time. under socialism, the bourgeoisie and its representatives often use historically reactionary ideas, openly peddling or camouflaging them, to advocate idealism and metaphysics, spread bourgeois ideas and push their revisionist line, for the needs of their reactionary restoration. "inside story of the ching court", "the life of wu hsün", "hai jui dismissed from office" and other reactionary films and operas -- were these produced only to cherish the memory of people of former times and express yearning for them? though liu shao-chi and other swindlers were careerists and conspirators who did not read books or newspapers and had no learning at all, they made a pretence of talking about confucius, mencius, philosophy and history. did they do this just for show? no, certainly not. they did this to find weapons from former times for attacks on the proletariat, thus conjuring up the dead souls in history to serve their goal of restoring reaction -- "(a school of thought) which justifies the infamy of today by the infamy of yesterday." to carry on the socialist revolution and see through and criticize the revisionist trash of liu shao-chi and other swindlers and to defeat the ideological attacks of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, we must acquaint ourselves with the main historical schools and trends of thought, with the ideological characteristics of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie in the ascendant and decline, so that we are able to tell materialism from idealism, marxism from revisionism. this will help us recognize and carry out better the current class struggle and struggle between the two lines.

the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two world outlooks in the ideological sphere is protracted and repeated throughout the whole historical period of the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the proletariat. traditional ideas, idealism and metaphysical viewpoints, and literary and artistic works and theories that justify the overthrown exploiting classes and their ideology, all stand in the way of the revolution in the superstructure, and therefore are a hindrance to the consolidation and development of the socialist economic base. in order to carry the socialist revolution and construction forward, the proletariat must wage struggles against and criticize traditional ideas and erroneous schools and trends of thought. in such criticism, "efforts should be made to apply the dialectical method, what is needed is scientific analysis and convincing argument." this is an important experience gained over many years as we have carried out the struggle in ideological and cultural spheres.

the ideological struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the struggle between dialectical materialism and idealism and metaphysics, and the struggle between marxism and revisionism, are objective facts independent of people's subjective wish. we must have the party's fundamental line as our guide for this struggle to distinguish between and handle correctly the two kinds of contradictions being different in nature, and carefully tell fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds. we cannot but use the method of presenting facts and reasoning things out in dealing with ideological recognition among the people and problems in thinking.

in order to do a better job in the class struggle in the ideological sphere, we must "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism" and have some knowledge of history. this will help us draw experience and lessons from the history of class and ideological struggles, have a deeper understanding of the marxist theory of class struggle, raise our ability to distinguish real from sham marxism, and guide us in doing our part in the present great struggle.

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

A Thought-Provoking Test Sheet Answer

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 10, 1973)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Under the title of "A Thought-Provoking Test Sheet Answer," Liaoning Jih-pao of July 19 carried a letter from a rusticated educated youth along with an editor's note. This letter posed an important problem in the struggle between the two lines and the two kinds of ideology on the educational front. It is really thought-provoking.

It has been five years since the publication of Chairman Mao's directive, "It is imperative to select students from among workers and peasants with practical experience. After a few years' study in school they must return to production." The struggle-criticism-transformation campaign on the educational front is deepening. We must seriously study and resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's directive, make investigations and studies, sum up experiences and do a good job in the proletarian educational revolution.

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Liaoning Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Printed here is a letter written by Comrade Chang T'ieh-sheng on the back of a test sheet related to the enrollment of university students this year.

Comrade Chang T'ieh-sheng is a young intellectual and CYL member who came to the countryside in 1968. He is now the leader of No. 4 production team of the Tsaoshan brigade, Pait'a commune. He seemed to have turned in a "blank" in the examination for physics and chemistry. Yet as far as the question of the line in the enrollment of university students as a whole is concerned, he did submit an answer meaningful and thought-provoking.

To select and send to universities outstanding workers, peasants and rusticated educated youths with practical experience in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line--this is a major reform in our educational system. It is warmly hailed by the broad masses. Meanwhile, resistance will immediately come from various old ideas and the old force of habit. In the enrollment of university students, a proper cultural examination on the basis of mass assessment and mass recommendation is necessary. But is the purpose of a cultural examination mainly for finding out the ability to analyze and solve problems or for checking how many middle school lessons are still borne in

mind? Is the main criterion for admission based on one's consistent performance in the three great revolutionary movements or the marks in a cultural examination? Is it an encouragement for educated youths to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and the working class and to strive to delve into and fulfill their own work tasks, or an encouragement for them to depart from the practice of the three great revolutionary movements to study behind closed doors? The purpose of our publishing Comrade Chang T'ieh-sheng's letter today is to invite a discussion and study of these problems by everyone, and we welcome opinions from those comrades concerned with the educational revolution.

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Respected leaders:

The written examination is over for me. In this respect, I have some feelings which I would like to discuss with the leadership.

Since I came to the countryside in 1968, I have at all times devoted myself heart and soul to agricultural production and given my all to the duties in my post. Around 18 hours of heavy manual labor and work per day did not allow me time for a review of my vocational studies. What time I had was only after the receipt of the notice on the 27th. During the examination period, I hurriedly glanced through the mathematics teaching material. Concerning questions of geometry and those about physics and chemistry set in today's test paper, I could only stare at them helplessly. I am not willing to answer the questions at random without basing myself on the books; this would just waste the time of the leadership in reading my paper. So I would rather observe discipline, stick it out, and pull out honestly. Frankly speaking, I just can't reconcile myself to those bookworms who have for years just loafed about without any regular employment. I have a strong feeling against them. The examination is being cornered by this group of college fans. When at the height of summer-hoeing and production, I just couldn't bear to drop production work and shut myself in a small house. This would be too selfish. Should I do that, I would have felt a prick of conscience due to my sense of responsibility toward the revolutionary cause of myself and the poor and lower-middle peasants and toward making revolution against self. One source of comfort to me is that I have let nothing interfere with collective work. In the production team, I have discharged my full and complete responsibilities. When the welcomed spring rain came, people really had their hands full. Under this situation of a direct clash between the interests of the individual and the collective, (it may be said that) this was quite a struggle. What saddens me is that a few hours of written test could mean the loss of my qualifications for admission. I will not talk about anything else. But I always feel there is really something that I could not get off my chest. My ideals from childhood are being chased away and superseded by my own work. This is the only justification I have to stress.

I have attended the study class in compliance with the new enrollment system and requirements. As to my fundamental knowledge, since the examination

site is my alma mater, the teachers here should know and remember it is not bad at all. Though the questions of physics and chemistry raised in the examination sheet today are very shallow, yet my own impression is equally shallow. With two days' time allowed for the review of my lessons, I can guarantee giving answers to score full marks.

I have a clean record as far as my own political outlook, my family background and my relations with society are concerned. For a city-bred child like me, it has been really very exacting training in the past few years. Especially when it comes to ideological feelings and the transformation of the world outlook, I may claim a leap in my progress. Here I have not filled out the test sheet in conformity with the set requirements and the system (which renders impossible an assessment of my background knowledge and ability), I don't feel ashamed of that. I may as well try to make it. By just looking up books, I can also get several tens of marks (which is meaningless)! But I don't feel very happy at heart by doing that. What I take pride in is that only under the new educational system and through the willing recommendation of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the leading cadres, could I have attended this study class.

Examinee Chang T'ieh-sheng
of the Pait'a commune

June 30, 1973

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FUTAN UNIVERSITY

In a Socialist University

- an account of the worker-peasant-soldier students of Futan University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 12, 1973)

Futan University now has more than 2,000 students. They have been recruited from among workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience since 1969. Among them are workers and poor and lower-middle peasants who led a bitter life in the old society, and educated young people who have grown up in the new society; herdsmen from the foothills of the T'ienshan Mountains and PLA fighters from the outposts of the national defense..... They are different in age and in experience, but they have one common wish: We come to study in university because we have been so entrusted by the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants. We study today for the purpose of fighting battles better tomorrow!

Hung Hsi-hsiang, a student of the Specialty in Microelectronics under the Department of Physics, was formerly a worker of the Shanghai No. 8 Radio Plant. He had carried out many experiments on technical innovation in the plant and achieved a great deal of results. But, he also met many technical problems, which urgently needed to be solved with scientific theories.

For the purpose of fighting battles better tomorrow, Hung was chosen to attend Futan University. He showed no fear of hardship, studied diligently and made strenuous efforts to scale the pinnacles of science and technology.

In April last year, the Department singled out the direct current parameter tester made by the Shanghai No. 8 Radio Plant as a typical product for reform in conjunction with the organization of theoretical teaching and learning. Hung went back with some fellow students to the plant. The familiar comrades-in-arms, the familiar workshop and machines.....and the eager faces welcomed him, giving him encouragement. How excited he was! In the course of reforming the direct current parameter tester, Hung sat beside the machine and ruminated over the problem carefully. He carried out study and discussed problems with his fellow students and asked the old workers about anything they did not understand. Delving into the material and calculating the data, he often forgot to sleep. After fighting for more than two months, he eventually succeeded in reforming this instrument and made a semi-automatic direct current parameter tester with entirely up-to-standard quality.

Studying in a university for the revolutionary cause and learning cultural and scientific knowledge for the purpose of building socialism as Hung Hsi-hsiang did is precisely the common characteristic of the worker-peasant-soldier university students today. With such a clear and correct aim, they can advance bravely in their march to master cultural and scientific knowledge.

Student Ai-k'e-man of the Specialty in English under the Department of Foreign Languages is a Uighur from Sinkiang. The three languages, namely,

Uighur, Han and English, together brought many difficulties to her study. Daughter of a poor peasant, she was so worried that she could not easily get into sleep at night. She thought of the evil old society when her eldest brother, without committing an offense, was beaten to death by a landlord. She recounted that, before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i pushed the revisionist line of education and her elder sister was driven out of a teachers' training college. She reminded herself of the warm-hearted instructions the poor and lower-middle peasants of the village gave her before she departed for the university. The more she thought of these, the more excited she became. She could no longer lie down in bed. Getting up, she wrote ten big characters on the fly-leaf of her diary, which read: "No difficulty in the world can cow a Communist."

Ai-k'e-man worked with redoubled efforts to catch up with the progress of study. She got up early in the morning and went to the campus to practice pronunciation aloud. Usually, when she came across some terms and sentences which were difficult to memorize, she would write them down on a piece of paper, which she brought with her, so that she could study these terms and sentences repeatedly. She also learned humbly from the experience of the fellow students, conscientiously summed up her experience and made strenuous efforts to improve her method of study. Within a rather short period of time, she overcame difficulties in study one after another. Eventually, she achieved outstanding results in her study. In a recent reception held in honor of a foreign women's delegation, she told in English about the miserable life her family led before the liberation. She also praised the happy life the people of minority nationalities of our country led after the liberation. Her results in study won commendations from the foreign friends.

Today's worker-peasant-soldier university students study for the purpose of fighting battles better; in the course of fighting, they can carry out study better. A student of the Department of Philosophy in Futan University once said in a symposium: "We are fighters, not 'academicians'." His words expressed the firm determination of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in changing the old system of education and wiping out the pernicious influence of the revisionist line.

This happened in July and August last year: As the result of an agreement between this university and a relevant department of Shanghai municipality, the Department of Political Economy of this university assumed a task of rural survey. Through survey, it helped sum up experience. At the same time, it organized teaching and learning in conjunction with this survey. Once this task was announced, the worker-peasant-soldier students were filled with joy. They felt that this would enable them to learn real skills. But, some people were worried: Going out of the university to organize teaching and learning in conjunction with a militant task would weaken theoretical study. Was this kind of worries justified? What were the facts?

The teachers and students of this Department came to carry out all-round survey in Fengwei commune in Chinshan hsien on the outskirts of Shanghai municipality, which was an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture. In the course of one month and more, they wrote more than 30 reports on their

survey and accomplished their task in triumph. At the same time, they organized teaching and learning in conjunction with actual work. The students not only learned theories of political economy, but also carried out study concretely and livelily. They understood the lessons more deeply and could memorize the lessons better than they did when they studied in classrooms.

The firm implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education by the students of the Department of Political Economy and their struggle against the wrong tendencies of deviating from this line is precisely an epitome of the transformation of the university with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought by the worker-peasant-soldier students of the whole university alongside the revolutionary teachers.

Upon seeing that some teachers "one-sidedly grasped professional work and paid no attention to politics," a student of the Department of Physics went on his initiative to have chats with these teachers. He propagandized to them the important meaning that all work of a university is aimed at transforming the students ideologically, and encouraged them to take a firm hold of ideological and political work.

A student of the Department of Chinese saw that some teachers taught lessons by the method of "cramming." He concentrated the correct opinions of the classmates, made suggestions to them and helped them improve their methods of teaching.

Some teachers of the Department of Foreign Languages showed fear of hardships in the course of teaching. A few students went on their initiative to call on these teachers at home, told them about the past sufferings and the present happiness, and helped them enhance their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and build up their confidence in making a success of the revolution in education.

The worker-peasant-soldier university students cultivated deep feelings with the revolutionary teachers and built a new type of relationship between teachers and students. The students and the teachers showed concern for each other, helped each other and advanced together.

The worker-peasant-soldier university students know clearly that their attending a university is an outcome of their being trained by the class and is also a commission given them by the class. They always think of how they can preserve the natural political color of the proletariat.

Student Ho Chi-kuei of the Specialty in Agrobiology under the Department of Biology came back to pass his summer vacation last year in his hometown, Shaohsing in Chekiang Province. As soon as he alighted from the train, he walked quickly out of the station and came to the side of the vast paddy fields. He split a few bundles of seedlings and examined them carefully. He was happy at seeing the thriving growth of the paddy. He also was worried over the insect pest which had just shown itself. Carrying his luggage on his back, he walked 30 li without taking a rest to the Party committee of the commune and told about the conditions of the insect pest. The responsible comrade of

the Party committee told him that the various production teams were actively taking measures to prevent and eliminate the insect pest and encouraged him to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in their fight. It was already very late in the night when he came home.

At daybreak the next morning, he came to the commune's plant protection post and got together with the plant protection workers to study the arrangements made for conducting a general investigation over vast areas. With the help of the comrades in the plant protection post, he conducted an experiment in wiping out the injurious insects by applying a kind of liquid insecticide. No sooner this work was completed, he heard that the sugar-canes planted on more than 1,000 mow of land in a neighboring area did not grow well. Braving the torturing heat, he walked more than 10 li to that place and went into the grove of waist-high sugar-canes to inspect the insect pest which endangered the growth of sugar-cane. He also got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to administer a kind of insecticide. That day, he again returned home late in the night.

During his vacation of more than 20 days, he visited all brigades and production teams of the commune and stayed at home for only two days. The day he departed for the university, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the village came to see him off. An old poor peasant took him by the hand, saying: "Chi-kuei, you still look like a poor and lower-middle peasant although you are a university student now."

These heartfelt praises also mean eager hopes. Like Ho Chi-kuei, the worker-peasant-soldier students of Futan University do not discard the thinking and feeling of the laboring people although their environments have changed.

In the Specialty in Calculating Machine under the Department of Physics, there is a group for the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. This group was formed by eight girl students of a dormitory the next day after they entered the university. They perseveringly upheld the system of one hour's private study every day and held a group discussion once a week during extra-curricular hours. In the past two years and more, they read through the four volumes of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, studied such Marxist-Leninist works as The Communist Manifesto, The State and Revolution, Materialism and Empirio-Criticism and Anti-Dühring, and in the light of their ideological conditions, wrote more than 500 articles on what they had learned from these works and in criticism of swindlers the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

These eight girl students vigorously applied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in guiding their deeds. They went in the fore to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. In everyday life, they also paid attention to resisting corrosion by bourgeois ideology.

Chou Kuei-hsiu, a communist, had a blouse which had been patched up in more than ten places, but she still wore it. Some people said that a university student should change such a patched dress to a new one. Smiling, she replied: "Chairman Mao teaches us to go on preserving the styles of plain living and hard struggle. The Red Army fighters wore straw sandals and fought north and south.

Why can't we wear a patched dress and go to university?" Though a very commonplace trifle in everyday life, this vividly demonstrate the will and determination of today's worker-peasant-soldier students to inherit and carry forward the revolutionary traditions.

Teng Feng-hsien, leader of this study group, received ten yuan from her mother for buying a coat. One day, in a chat with somebody, she learned that a commune in north Kiangsu was attacked by natural disaster. She immediately sent this money to the poor and lower-middle peasants of that commune. The poor and lower-middle peasants wrote her a letter, which was filled with warmth and words of praise. It read: "We have received not just ten yuan but the good wishes from the worker-peasant-soldier students. Only under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is it possible to bring up this kind of university students!"

- NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

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LITERATURE AND ART

Be Revolutionaries First

by

Hai Pin (海斌)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 11, 1973)

To write revolutionary works, we must first be revolutionaries. This is a scientific summation of the positive and negative aspects of experiences and lessons drawn from the practice of revolutionary literary and art creation.

To create genuine proletarian revolutionary works of literature and art, we must first act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "If our writers and artists who come from the intelligentsia want their works to be well received by the masses, they must change and remold their thinking and their feelings. Without such a change, without such remolding, they can do nothing well and will be misfits." Even as worker-peasant-soldier amateur workers, you must at all times not alienate yourselves from the masses and from your own class. You must fight shoulder-to-shoulder with them, sharing the same breath and the same fate. To sing the praises of the flaming life of the workers, peasants and soldiers, if you don't get involved in the whirl of struggle, there is really no way for a portrayal. If instead you draw solely on imagination, veracity and profundity cannot be achieved, so that the end product will fall short of being literature and art. Projection of proletarian heroic images is the fundamental task of our literature and art. Educators must first be educated. To write on heroes, you must first learn from heroes. If the epic deeds of heroic figures leave our writers themselves unmoved, how can a penetrating description of the noble sentiments of heroic figures be possible to tug at the heartstrings of the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier readers? Therefore, only by energetically getting involved in the three great revolutionary movements, seriously transforming the world outlook and deeply feeling the pulse of the revolutionary era, can all revolutionary writers and artists reflect the strongest voice of the era and project towering proletarian heroic images.

Our literature and art are all for the broad masses of people and first for the workers, peasants and soldiers. They are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and for their use. To serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, we must take the proletarian standpoint and not the petty-bourgeois standpoint. The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out clearly long ago, "Today, those writers adhering to the individualist petty-bourgeois standpoint cannot really serve the revolutionary worker-peasant-soldier masses." What gushes out of a fountain is all water. Only what flows out of a blood vessel is blood. To serve the proletarian revolutionary cause and write revolutionary works of literature, we must first have the soul of a revolutionary. The key to the creation of revolutionary literature lies in the writers first becoming revolutionaries.

Looking back over the violent class struggle on the literary and art front since liberation, we can see clearly that whether the writers are encouraged to write for revolution or induced to wage a personal struggle has all along been an important part of the struggle between two lines, the two classes and the two roads. The bourgeoisie hates as much our worker-peasant-soldier creations as they dread them. Its approach to us never departs from the two counter-revolutionary double-faced tactics of the iron hand in the velvet glove. One is to resort to "abuse" in an effort to put us under confinement at one stroke. Another is to "applaud"--to applaud in order to destroy. Revolutionary writers and artists must be able to stand all kinds of ordeals and be good at seeing through the class enemy's counter-revolutionary tactics and raise their awareness and acquire more skills in the course of struggle.

Our writers must show a fervent love for work, for the Party's cause and for the creative efforts of the masses of the people. In a certain sense, a correct attitude toward creation counts more than writing skill and writing ability. Life is rich and varied, just as a struggle is complicated. Works at most reflect life and portray a profile of struggle; they are like a drop in the bucket. A fine piece does not get beyond a penetrating replay of a certain important profile of the revolutionary struggle of a certain era. The masses are the masters of history. The writer is no more than a recorder of an era. Without the struggle of the masses and their creations, a writer's writing skill does not help. Therefore, as far as our writers are concerned, they must at all times pay attention to setting straight their place with the masses and firmly bear in mind historical dialectics. They must refrain from making an impractical exaggeration of an individual's role at any time.

Bourgeois ideas leave no vacuums unfilled. The least negligence will end up with such a virus as the idea of personal fame and fortune stealing into our hearts. The comrades of the "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road" aptly said, "A slip of your grip is matched by an advance in the bourgeois attack." To change and influence unobstrusively and imperceptibly is very serious. A lesson must be drawn from past mistakes, and it cannot be forgotten right away.

For every writer, ideological and revolutionization is a prerequisite to a proper creation. To "sing the praises of rugged revolutionary proletarians who lord it over the world" (Engels), we must first be a proletarian revolutionary fighter. Only by showing infinite love for labor can we fervently sing the praises of the laboring people. Only by actively plunging into struggle can we reflect life in a profound way. Only when you have really become the pupils, comrades or even comrades-in-arms of the model workers, peasants and soldiers can you really understand them and know them. And only in this way can you project full and towering proletarian heroic images to the mold of advanced figures in real life.

You must continuously "unfold a proletarian struggle against non-proletarian ideas" and at all times put in the first place the transformation of the world outlook and devote vigorous efforts toward your own ideological revolutionization. Only by achieving a breakthrough in your world outlook can your works take a step forward. You must make a constant check to see whether your love and hate, your

feelings and your interest fit in with the proletariat and to see how wide are the gaps between your own ideals, words and deeds and those of the heroic figures so as to thoroughly shake off the ideological bonds. Only in this way can you stand erect, take big strides forward and follow a brand-new road.

Let us strive to create and seek increasing perfection, so that more and better works can be created to greet the spring of 100 flowers in full bloom in the garden of revolutionary literature and art.

* * *

ANSHAN IRON AND STEEL CO.

Hung-ch'i Article Praises Workers' Creativeness

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1973)

an investigation report on the creativeness of workers at the no. 1 blooming mill of china's biggest steel centre, anshan, in liaoning province is carried in the latest issue of the journal "red flag". excerpts from the report entitled "workers have boundless creative power", written by the anshan municipal revolutionary committee follow:

the 40-year-old blooming mill in 1972 exceeded its designed capacity by 390 per cent, and production shot up further in the first half of this year, compared with the corresponding 1972 period. the workers, cadres and technicians of the mill have tapped production potential over the past few years during the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. they have acted in the spirit of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" approved by chairman mao.

the mill's 1971 production quadrupled its designed capacity to reach an all-time high. however, the state asked the mill to go ahead and increase output by another 70,000 tons in 1972.

was there further potential to draw on? some comrades on the party committee held that production could not be increased without additional equipment. the majority said it would be going against the basic viewpoints of dialectical and historical materialism to assert that the limit had been reached before mobilizing the masses. but they were not certain how great the potential was and where to tap it. to get to the bottom of the problem, they followed chairman mao's teaching "conclusions invariably come after investigation, and not before" and left their office for the workshops. engaged in production with the workers, they shared the problem with them and talked things over.

the workers and leading cadres together reviewed the struggle between the two lines on expanding the mill's output. production went up rapidly after liberation, especially during the great leap forward year of 1958, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. in 1961, liu shao-chi and company took advantage of china's temporary economic difficulties and ordered many plants to close down or stop production. some soaking pits of the mill stopped, and annual output was cut by 340,000 tons. the mill's production made little progress after that.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers rose against the revisionist line. through

discussions, they concluded that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything" is an indisputable truth. whether an old mill makes new contributions to the revolution or not depends on the line. when the line is incorrect, even good equipment is not fully used; when it is correct, out-dated equipment can be transformed and production can keep rising.

the workers pinpointed weak links in the production processes and where there was potential to be used. they held that by co-ordinating the production processes and raising the efficiency of equipment, they could increase annual output by 50,000 tons.

through investigation, the leading cadres saw where potential could be tapped. an enlarged meeting of the party committee was called and old workers and heads of the three work shifts were asked to attend. they worked out measures for close co-operation and co-ordination in production.

the three shifts vied with one another to do difficult jobs and helped each other. at the end of the year, the mill overfulfilled its plan for 1972, turning out 130,000 tons of blooms more than in 1971.

chairman mao teaches: "the masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism." the comrades on the party committee of the blooming mill realized that they should discover this enthusiasm in time, draw on it, and warmly support new-born things created by the masses.

one day a screw in a roller conveyer broke. usually, the machine would be stopped for 30 minutes for repairs. an old worker, however, made use of the half-a-minute interval between the ingot's passing back and forth and repaired it. he saved half an hour and enabled the mill to bloom an additional 160 tons of steel. he said: "liu shao-chi and other swindlers wasted much of our precious time. if we want to win back the time wasted by interference from their revisionist line, we must wrest steel from every minute, every second exclamation"

the party committee members saw in this veteran the workers' high consciousness in the struggle between the two lines and their sense of responsibility as masters of the country. "wrest steel from every second exclamation" this slogan completely conforms to the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." the example set by this old worker was publicized throughout the mill, and the party committee called on the workers to "win back the time wasted by interference from the revisionist line".

the call was translated into action by the workers. the mill operators decided to shorten the blooming time for every ingot by one second, one-sixtieth of the time. to wrest that second, they improved their skill, exchanged experience and collectively worked out advanced operational methods.

the "save-one-second spirit" brought results. without any additional investment and equipment from the state, the workers of the blooming mill in 1972 saved, second by second, more than 200 hours in total. they bloomed an additional 12,200 steel ingots for the state.

increased blooming capacity resulted in pressure on later processes, and the no. 3 conveyer became the bottle-neck. the workers were determined to take advantage of the pressure to raise the conveyer's capacity. a three-in-one combination group of workers, cadres and technicians was formed to renovate the conveyer, and its capacity went up by 70 per cent.

the party committee members led the workers in making more technical innovations, laying emphasis on the main contradictions arising in different stages of production.

this touched off a mill-wide technical innovations drive. there are now more than 60 "three-in-one" groups. in the past three years, the mill has made 363 technical innovations, improved 225 pieces of equipment and manufactured 55 new machines. these stepped up blooming capacity and created the material basis for further transformation of the mill.

the cadres and workers are improving management of the mill and conscientiously carrying out struggle-criticism-transformation, determined to make new contributions to socialist revolution and construction.

TIBET

Tibetan and Monba Graduates from Central Institute for Nationalities to Return to Tibet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1973)

a group of 82 tibetan and monba cadres who recently graduated from the central institute for nationalities will soon return to tibet.

they entered the institute in 1971. most of them were previously cadres in the tibetan autonomous region, including members of the autonomous regional party committee and revolutionary committee, and secretaries of party committees and leading members of revolutionary committees at county, district or commune level.

the training classes of the institute mainly help cadres of minority nationalities study the writings of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works so as to raise their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. during one and a half years, they studied "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution", "critique of the gotha programme", five philosophic works by chairman mao, the history of the communist party of china, the history of social development, political economy and the party's various policies on nationalities. they visited chairman mao's home village shaoshan, the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and some factories. they combined their study of marxism with the practice of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. this filled them with confidence in building a new tibet.

gesang choga, member of the regional party committee and secretary of the anjao district party committee of jiacha county, was born in the stable of a serf-owner. she was a slave for 16 years under serfdom in old tibet. thinking of going back to the prosperous new tibet now, she was filled with joy. she said: "under the nurturing and education of chairman mao and the party, many tibetan cadres have matured in the course of the socialist revolution and construction in tibet. now almost all district party secretaries in tibet are emancipated serfs like me. after returning, we will do a good job of uniting with the masses and conscientiously carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and make tibet still more beautiful."

a first-generation tibetan worker, tuteng tzujen served a slave-owner like a beast of burden when he was only eight-year-old. today, he is secretary of the

party branch of the lhasa foodstuff factory. he said: "in the old days, tibet did not have a single factory. now it has over 170, including power generating, farm implement, truck repair plants, textile mills and coal mines. lhasa alone has more than 30,000 workers. we workers have the will and ability to build the frontiers of the motherland into more prosperous areas. the tibetan people will march forward shoulder to shoulder with the rest of the people of china."

tsomu, a student of monba nationality and member of the tibetan autonomous regional revolutionary committee and vice-chairman of the lepu district revolutionary committee of tsona county, visited tachai last year. she said: "the monba people living in the remote areas in tibet were formerly treated like 'yaks' by the manorial lords, doing transportation for them generation after generation. we led an insecure life. now we have set up mutual-aid teams on the highlands and are developing agriculture very rapidly. we have enough to eat and wear. we have seen the bright prospects for our homeland as shown by the people of tachai. i will take the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai brigade as my example and set up people's communes as soon as possible after returning home. we will carry out farmland improvement projects and raise productivity."

more than 700 tibetan students are still studying in the institute. they are being trained as marxist theoretical workers, teachers, translators, literary and art workers and medical personnel. students from over 50 nationalities are now studying in the institute which specialises in training cadres for the various fraternal nationalities.

SINKIANG

Northwest China City Produces More Daily Necessities for Minorities

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Aug. 14, 1973)

ining, one of the major cities of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in northwest china is turning out more daily necessities for the minority nationalities whose living standards are steadily improving.

the thirteen factories involved topped their production plan for the first half of this year, with a 20 per cent increase in total output value over the same 1972 period. among the 100 and more products for the people of uighur, kazakh and other eleven nationalities are clothing and caps, shoes and boots, cooking utensils, musical instruments, and farm tools. colourful blankets of the kazakh style, carpets and riding boots are of better quality.

the city's revolutionary committee pays attention to making investigations among the minorities so as to turn out goods needed for production and daily life. the clothing and shoe factories trial-made over 30 varieties of new products last year. they brought models of the clothing and shoes to the rural and pastoral areas to get opinions on the spot.

the city could not make pleated skirts which the uighur and kazakh women like and got them from the shanghai as recently as a year ago. uighur worker yimamu, a communist party member, in the ining knitwear mill undertook to trial-produce such skirts last year. with the help of the mill's party branch committee and workers of various nationalities, he succeeded after repeated experiments. then, he did a good job of improving the machines and raised output greatly. locally made pleated skirts are now on the sinkiang market.

the city was given prompt aid by local party organizations and governments as well as some inland cities in developing production. the sinkiang uighur autonomous region and the ili kazakh autonomous chou provided it with funds and raw materials. many industrial enterprises in peking, shanghai and tientsin helped it improve or make machinery and train technicians. the workers of the shanghai no. 1 woolen mill have helped ining city this year turn out new machines which make the woolen head scarves, that are popular among kazakh women.

SPORTS

Athletic Events Conclude at National Middle School Students Sports Meet

(NCNA-English Yentai, Aug. 14, 1973)

competition in the track and field events of the national middle school students sports meet ended last sunday after a week's run in this seaside city of shantung province, east china. peking and liaoning province came first in total team standing in groups a and b respectively.

altogether 80 and more events were competed, with the young entrants divided into the four groups of boys a and b and girls a and b. eleven national junior records were improved by 20 competitors, including boys and girls.

one of the best new results was 10.8 seconds for the boys 100 metres sprint chalked up by shen cho-ling, a 16-year-old pupil from the shanghai shihtai middle school. a sports enthusiast from his primary school days, shen cho-ling was able to swim across the whangpoo river at the age of 13. he took to sprints just about a year ago when he was timed at only 12.5 seconds, and his hard work over the year was duly rewarded at the current meet.

seventeen-year-old chang hsin-ping from the number 66 middle school in peking won the boys 200 metres event in another record-breaking time of 22.7 seconds. starting as a long distance runner and basketballer, he made it a regular training schedule to run at least 4,000 metres a day. he took up training in sprints last year at a spare-time physical culture school for children, and as a greenhorn scored a double victory in the boys 200 and 400 metres events at the lanchow venue of the national junior athletic meet in july 1972.

another good result came in the boys high jump event, in which wang tao from shanghai cleared 1.90 metres to win the title and break the listed junior record.

despite the sweltering heat last week, the young competitors persisted in hard training and displayed a tenacious spirit in trying to produce the best possible results in competition.

among the entrants were many young people of national minorities from provinces and autonomous regions in the border areas, most of whom were taking part in a national sports meet for the first time. athletes from other places went out of their way to give the minority youngsters warm-hearted help and technical guidance, and the days these young people spent together at the meet served to cement the ties of fraternity among china's various nationalities.

the 1973 national middle school students sports meet is taking place in two cities simultaneously. the basketball tournament is still going on here, and the volleyball and football championships are being fought out in changchun, northeast china.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Junior Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 14, 1973)

the canadian junior table tennis delegation led by george jovanov wound up its friendly visit to shanghai and left here for kwangchow by air this morning.

the canadian junior table tennis team had a friendly match yesterday evening with the shanghai junior table tennis team. prior to the match, the shanghai table tennis association held a ceremony to welcome the canadian delegation.

attending the ceremony and watching the match were leading members of organizations concerned li fu-hsun and yin min, and the delegation leader george jovanov.

the junior players of the two teams were warmly applauded by 3,000 spectators for their courage and tenacity.

after its arrival in shanghai from shenyang on august 7, the canadian junior table tennis team had joint practices and exchanged experience with the shanghai junior table tennis team. they forged profound friendship between them.

while in shanghai, the canadian players visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a ping-pong ball factory, the spare-time sports school of the hungkou district, the children's palace of the yangpu district and pengpu new housing estate, and had a boat excursion on whangpoo river. they were warmly welcomed by the shanghai people as visitors from dr. norman bethune's homeland.

the shanghai table tennis association gave a dinner in their honour.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese, Chinese Exhibition Open in Brazzaville

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Aug. 13, 1973)

a national exhibition of the people's republic of the congo and an economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china opened here simultaneously on the afternoon of august 11 amid the rejoicing of the congolese people on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the congo's august revolution. president marien ngouabi presided over the opening ceremony and cut the ribbon.

among the several thousand people present at the opening ceremony were madame celine ngouabi, pierre nze, member of the political bureau of the congolese party of labour, ange-edouard poungui, member of the party's political bureau and vice-chairman of council of state, charles ngouoto, member of the party's political bureau, mikolo-kinzounzi justin, second vice-president of the bureau of the congolese national people's assembly, members of the party central committee, government ministers as well as other senior officials and officers.

chinese ambassador to the congo lu chih-hsien and leading member of the chinese economic and trade exhibition tung chao as well as diplomatic envoys accredited to the congo were also present.

a festive atmosphere prevailed inside and outside the exhibition halls. national flags of the congo and china fluttered in the wind while congolese artists sang and danced to the tune of traditional music in celebration of the opening of the exhibitions.

after the opening ceremony, president ngouabi, accompanied by minister of commerce dieudonne-manu mahoungou and other party and government leaders, visited the congolese and chinese exhibitions. president ngouabi and other distinguished congolese guests were warmly welcomed and received by ambassador lu chih-hsien and leading member of the chinese exhibition tung chao.

on display at the congolese exhibition are agricultural, animal husbandry, forestry, light industrial, mining and handicraft products from dozens of public and private enterprises in brazzaville and pointe-noire.

on display at the chinese exhibition are farm machines, light industrial products, textiles and handicraft art objects.

Congolese President Accompanies Five African Heads of State in Visit to Congolese, Chinese Exhibitions

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Aug. 14, 1973)

five african heads of state visited, in the company of congolese president marien ngouabi, the national exhibition of the congo and the chinese economic and trade exhibition here this morning.

the five heads of state who have come to take part in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the congolese revolution are zaire president mobutu sese seko, gabonese president albert-bernard bongo, equatorial guinean president francisco macias nguema, mauritanian president moktar ould daddah and ugandan president idi amin.

when the five heads of state, accompanied by president ngouabi, arrived at the exhibitions, they were warmly welcomed by several thousand singing and dancing brazzaville citizens in their festival best. a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity among the african people and between the african and asian peoples prevailed at the exhibition halls.

in a brief speech before the visit, congolese minister of commerce dieudonne-manu mahoungou expressed sincere thanks and cordial greetings to the heads of state for their visit to the congolese exhibition.

when the five heads of state, in the company of president ngouabi, arrived at the entrance of the chinese exhibition, they were warmly welcomed by chinese ambassador lu chih-hsien and the leading member of the chinese exhibition tung chao who showed the distinguished visitors round.

also visiting the exhibitions were distinguished guests from other countries who had come to take part in the celebrations of the congo's revolution anniversary.

diplomatic envoys accredited to the congo also visited the exhibitions.

Congolese Ambassador to China Gives Reception Marking Revolution Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1973)

pascal ockyemba-morlende, congolese ambassador to china, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the revolution of the people's republic of the congo.

attending the reception were teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned including chou hua-min, kuo lu, yang li-kung, hsieh hsin-ho, chang ju-kuang, yen chun, li ching-chuan, ting hsueh-sung and chou jung-kuo.

among the guests were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of the national union of cambodia, adama mawa n'diaye, secretary of state of the ministry of foreign affairs of senegal, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Government Negotiating Delegation to China-Japan Trade Agreement Talks Leaves Peking for Tokyo

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1973)

a chinese government negotiating delegation led by hsi yeh-sheng, a departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, left here for tokyo by air today to negotiate a china-japan trade agreement at the invitation of the japanese government. yeh ching-hao, deputy leader of the delegation and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan, is already in tokyo.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by liu hsi-wen, assistant minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned.

also present were kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy in peking, and japanese friends now in peking.

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1973)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the workers' friendship delegation from sagamihara of japan. the leader of the delegation is eizo tanji, deputy leaders isao nakamura, isao imai and eiji noguchi, and secretary general noriaki sugimoto.

present on the occasion were sun ping-hua, secretary general of the china-japan friendship association.

Japanese "Go" Chess Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 15, 1973)

the japanese "go" chess delegation led by jiro arimitsu, director-general of the japanese chess association, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train on august 12.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the railway station by wang wen-tuan, secretary-general of the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation, wang hua-yi, leading member of the kwangtung provincial weichi association, as well as local chess players.

the delegation arrived here from hangchow on august 11 and was feted by the kwangtung provincial weichi association.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Congratulates Elahi on His Election to Pakistan Presidency

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1973)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to his excellency chaudhry fazal elahi, congratulating him on his election to the presidency of the islamic republic of pakistan. the message reads:

his excellency chaudhry fazal elahi,
president of the islamic republic of pakistan,

islamabad

on behalf of the people's republic of china and in my own name, i wish to extend warm congratulations to your excellency on the occasion of your election to the presidency of the islamic republic of pakistan.

may your country enjoy prosperity and her people well-being.

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

august 14, 1973

Premier Chou En-lai Congratulates Bhutto on His Assumption of Pakistan Premiership

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to his excellency zulfikar ali bhutto, congratulating him on his assumption of the office of prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan. the message reads:

his excellency zulfikar ali bhutto,
prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan,

islamabad

on behalf of the chinese government and people and in my own name, i wish to express to you our sincere congratulations on the occasion of your assumption of the office of prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan.

we believe that the government and people of pakistan, under your excellency's leadership, will achieve important successes in safeguarding national independence and building their country.

may the traditional friendship between the peoples of china and pakistan and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries grow stronger and develop daily.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

august 14, 1973

Pakistan Ambassador to China Gives Reception on Occasion of Enforcement of New Constitution

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1973)

pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ahmed alvie gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the enforcement of the new constitution of the islamic republic of pakistan.

among the guests were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hu yu-chih and lo shu-chang, vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke, deputy director of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army hsu pin and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee chia ting.

attending were also sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Chi Peng-fei Meets Secretary of State of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Senegal

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met and had a friendly talk with adama mawa n'diaye, secretary of state of the ministry of foreign affairs of senegal.

present on the occasion was abdoulaye pierre ly, chief of the cabinet of the secretary of state of the ministry of foreign affairs of senegal.

also present were chao yuan, deputy director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuadorian President Reaffirms Stand for Sovereignty Over 200-Mile Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1973)

ecuadorian president guillermo rodriguez reaffirmed the stand for sovereignty and jurisdiction over 200-mile territorial waters in a recent interview with the spanish paper "abc", according to a quito report.

the president said: "we will undoubtedly uphold the stand for 200-mile sovereignty and jurisdiction in the united nations or any other international organizations. we are defending the integral and indivisible territorial waters that are washing our western coast. we will exercise our inalienable right to exploit the fishing resources within this limit." he declared: "unafraid of retaliation and intimidation, we will continue to resist any encroachment on the 200 miles."

Peru, Panama Reiterate Defense of Rights Over Natural Resources

(NCNA-English Lima, Aug. 14, 1973)

peru and panama have agreed to take concerted action to ensure the defence of their irrenunciable rights over their country's natural resources.

the agreement is contained in the minutes of talks signed yesterday by general fernandez maldonado, peruvian minister of energy and mines, and aristides royo, member of the national legislative council and head of the delegation of panama. the press announcement of the agreement follows seven days of discussion on the mineral and petroleum policy of the two respective countries.

the minutes of the talks record that both countries reaffirm their full and indisputable sovereignty over the totality of their respective territories and will safeguard this sovereignty by whatever means each considers most appropriate to the interests of their people.

peru and panama reiterate their determination to exercise their sovereignty over the irreplaceable natural resources present in their territory, including those within the 200-mile limit of their territorial waters.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Badminton Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1973)

the badminton delegation from thailand with chumpol lohachala, president of the thailand badminton association, as its leader, amnuay viravan as its deputy leader and phan wannamephee as its adviser, wound up its friendly visit to peking and left here for shanghai by air at noon today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned and chinese badminton coaches and players.

TRI-CONTINENTAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Peking Prepares for Tri-Continental Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1973)

people in the chinese capital are in a jubilant mood as they make final preparations for the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament which opens here on august 25.

the forthcoming a.a.a. tournament in peking is a source of encouragement to the chinese people who regard it as an expression of the trust the people of asia, africa and latin-america have placed in them.

all those who are in the preparatory work said they would contribute their share to the strengthening of friendship and unity among the people and players on the three continents.

china's former world men's singles champion chuang tse-tung and women's singles champion chiu chung-hui said in a joint press statement: "players from more than 80 countries and regions are taking part in the friendship tournament. this embodies the common aspirations of the people of the third world to enhance friendship and unity. at the same time, it will provide a good opportunity for the people of china to learn from the people of asia, africa and latin-america."

staff members on the tournament organizing committee are working at top gear and the preparatory work is going apace. those on the reception committee are on round-the-clock duty to greet the arriving players. those in charge of the competition programme have made meticulous preparations so that they can work out the programme comprising several thousand matches after the lot drawing, and release the result of every match, all in good time.

more than 200 umpires from all parts of the country are in final preparations. they said unanimously they would do their best in the work of officiating, in line with the aim of the tournament, that is, "to enhance the friendship and unity among the players of the asian, african and latin-american countries and regions and to promote the development of table tennis on these continents."

venues of the tournament are the capital indoor stadium and the peking workers' indoor stadium. in addition, training facilities are available at peking university, tsinghua university, the peking teachers' college, the peking physical culture institute, the shihchahai

sparetime sports school for juniors and the peking workers' stadium. all these places are in readiness after renovation.

the workers, interpreters, cooks and motor-car drivers are already catering to early arrivals at the "friendship hostel" where all the players will be staying. they said they would make the friends from asia, africa and latin-america feel at home.

organizations of news media in the chinese capital are making preparations for their coverage of the tournament for both domestic and foreign readership.

it is recalled that at the conclusion of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament in november, 1971, the leaders of participating delegations planted six pine trees in peking. after two cold winters, these trees are in robust growth. the needles are lush green and the branches are sturdy. many of those who planted the trees are coming for the a.a.a. tournament. one of the gardeners tending the trees said in high spirits to interviewing newsmen: "these trees are named afro-asian people's friendship and unity trees. they are now two years old and a foot taller than two years ago. in the same way, our table tennis friendship invitational tournament has grown. it now embraces players from three continents. these evergreen trees are symbolic of the ever-growing and lasting friendship between the people of all countries."

ATTU Vice President and Togolese Table Tennis Delegation Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1973)

rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the asian table tennis union, and the togolese table tennis delegation led by eugene elessessi arrived here by air this evening to attend the forthcoming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament (a.a.a.).

they were greeted at the airport by wang to, vice-chairman of the a.a.a. organizing committee.

present at the airport were gabriel dodji pedanou, charge d'affaires ad interim of the togolese embassy, and munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

Representatives of Korean and Egyptian TT Associations Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1973)

representatives of the table tennis associations of the democratic people's republic of korea and the arab republic of egypt arrived here by plane today to attend the meeting of the technical consultation committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament (a.a.a.).

they are choe gi uk, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the physical culture and sports guidance committee of the democratic people's republic of korea, and ro dong nyon, secretary-general of the d.p.r.k. table tennis association; and abas hamza, leader of the egyptian table tennis delegation.

present at the airport to welcome them were chen hsien and wang to, vice-chairmen of the a.a.a. organizing committee.

also present were diplomatic officials of the korean and egyptian embassies in peking.

New Table Tennis Gear for Tri-Continental Friendship Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1973)

a complete set of new gear has been produced by chinese workers specially for the forthcoming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking.

more than 80 countries and regions will take part in this tournament, a symbol of unity and friendship between the people of the three continents.

among the new facilities made by factories in peking, shanghai, tientsin and kirin is a new-type net support. unlike the old types, it is easy to mount and is fixed by two screws below the table without taking up any playing surface. holding the net firmly in position, it helps ensure the progress of competition.

the shanghai workers who designed and produced the net support said they were "very glad to be able to do something for this grand friendship gathering of asian, african and latin american table tennis palyers."

with the help of scientific research organizations, workers of shanghai and kirin made two types of improved score indicators with automatic timing clocks. some have additional digital set-score recorders to be used in the final matches. the dotted lights of the new indicators are bigger and brighter than the old ones and therefore are easily visible even from the farthest corner of the 18,000-seat capital indoor stadium where the tournament will be held.

peking has prepared six practising halls to be used by players of various countries for training and exchanging experience before and during the tournament. they are equipped with the new "friendship-brand" table tennis balls, tables and other facilities produced jointly by more than 40 factories in tientsin.

AAA Technical Consultation Committee Holds First Session in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1973)

the technical consultation committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament held its first session here today.

attending the session were plutarco zuniga caro, representative of the chilean table tennis federation; ro dong nyon, representative of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea; germanico echeverria, representative of the table tennis association of ecuador; abbas hamza, representative of the egypt arab republic table tennis association; hiroshi yaoito, representative of the japan table tennis association; abdool carrim ibrahim cassam, representative of the mauritius table tennis commission; pankaj raj sharma, representative of the all-nepal table tennis association; henry clemens, representative of the tanzanian table tennis association; and wang chih-liang, representative of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china. representative of the nigeria table tennis association has not yet arrived.

today's session was presided over by representatives of chile, the democratic people's republic of korea and ecuador.

chen hsien, president of the chinese table tennis association, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the invitational tournament and director of the

tournament competition committee, addressed the meeting. he expressed a very warm welcome to the representatives from various countries.

the representatives present heard a report by chou yu, referee of the tournament, on the preparatory work for the competition. then the session adopted the "additions to the regulations of competition for the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament" and the list of seeds through full democratic consultation.

an atmosphere of warm friendship prevailed throughout the session.

Burmese Players Actively Prepare to Take Part in AAA Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Aug. 14, 1973)

the burmese table tennis players are now actively preparing to take part in the asian-african-latin american (a.a.a.) table tennis friendship invitational tournament. the players have been gathered together for practice.

early last january, the burmese table tennis association ran a training class for the table tennis players. 86 players from all walks of life including students, government functionaries, workers and clerks joined the training class. after four-month's training, eighteen excellent players were selected last may to form the burmese national table tennis team. since then, eight of them have been practising intensively in rangoon. they are determined to contribute to the friendship between the peoples and players from countries of the three continents.

the burmese national table tennis team is a new emerging team in the arena of international table tennis with its members having an average age of 18. it took sixth place in women's team event in the afro-asian friendship invitational tournament held in peking in 1971.

today, burma has more than 5,000 amateur table tennis players. in rangoon alone there are nearly 100 table tennis teams. many games were held in various parts of the country this year. the table tennis championships between the three armed services was held in moulmein last february. matches between government functionaries were organized in april. competitions between the trading departments in various states and divisions under the ministry of trade were held in june. table tennis is becoming a favourite sport with the burmese people.

Argentine and Cuban Table Tennis Delegations Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1973)

the argentine table tennis delegation led by dora mason de malone and the cuban table tennis delegation led by jose manuel acosta arrived here by air today to take part in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

welcoming them at the airport were vice-chairmen of the organizing committee to the tournament wei ming, wang to and lin hui-ching.

diplomatic officials of the argentine and cuban embassies in peking were present.

Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Tournament Referee Explains Regulations

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1973)

more than 600 men and women players from over 80 countries and regions will participate in the forthcoming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, said tournament referee chou yu in an interview with hsinhua here today.

chou yu pointed out that the regulations of the tournament were drawn up in accordance with the aims adopted at the ten-nation preparatory meeting last september, that is, to enhance the friendship and unity among the people and players of the asian, african and latin american countries and regions and to promote the development of table tennis on these continents.

for instance, he said, in addition to the cups for various events, friendship cups shall be awarded to players who play an exemplary role in promoting friendship and fine sportsmanship. each participating association is entitled to recommend one player for this honour.

the forthcoming tournament will include nine events, namely, men's team, women's team, men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles, women's doubles, mixed doubles, boys' singles and girls' singles. the team events shall proceed in three stages, all by the group round robin system, while the singles events shall be played first in a group round robin series and then by knock-out.

"this arrangement will provide the players of different countries and regions with more opportunity to meet one another, increase their mutual understanding and friendship and improve their skill," chou yu said. the boys' and girls' singles are to be staged with a view to spreading table tennis among teenagers in asia, africa and latin america.

chou yu continued, "the spirit of equality among all nations, big or small, is embodied in the regulations. therefore, while taking into account the technical level of the participating teams and players, the seeding and the ranking of the seeds shall give due consideration to geographical distribution. the number one players of each participating association shall be listed as seeds for the men's and women's singles."

referee chou yu added that the host of the tournament, the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, invites the participating teams to come to peking some ten days before the competition proper starts so that joint practice and exchange of experience between different teams can be arranged according to their wishes. the host association will render help in providing practising halls and equipment and in organization.

"i am convinced that with the concerted efforts of friends from the three continents, the tournament will be a complete success and that the table tennis players from various countries and regions will greatly enhance their friendship and improve their skill," chou yu concluded.

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IDEALIST TRANSCENDENTALISM

The Struggle of Materialism Against Idealist Transcendentalism in the Times of the Former Han and Later Han Dynasties

by

Yang Jung-kuo (杨荣国)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 13, 1973)

Lenin said that idealism "is the weapon and propaganda tool of the reactionaries." ("Our Liquidationist Faction") The publicity of transcendentalism by idealist philosophers in history was utilized by the reactionary ruling class of the time as the "weapon" and "propaganda tool" to hoodwink and benumb the masses of the people for the purpose of consolidating its reactionary rule.

In the Chinese history of philosophy, did the philosophers advocate cultivation behind closed doors to learn from experience the so-called goodness of the transcendentalism and the so-called law of nature, or that it was necessary to contact things of the external world with sense organs before a knowledge of things of the external world could be acquired ("Anything known to the mind" "will be recorded by the celestial officials." [Hsun Tzu's Rectification of Names])? This was a struggle between the two lines in philosophy, a struggle between idealist transcendentalism and the materialist theory of knowledge. This struggle was carried through from beginning to end in the Chinese history of philosophy. In pre-Ch'in times, the struggle between the two lines in philosophy was most violent. By the times of the Former Han and Later Han dynasties, this struggle between the two lines in philosophy continued to develop.

The period of the Former Han and Later Han dynasties (Western Han extended from 206 B.C. to 23 A.D.; Eastern Han extended from 25 to 220 A.D.) was in the form of feudal society in which the feudal production relations had been established, but there were still the vestiges of the system of slavery. At the time, the families holding official ranks for generations and the influential families were mostly the descendants of the slave-owning aristocratic rulers of various states in the period of Spring and Autumn Annals and Warring States. They had in their service large numbers of slaves for conducting industrial and commercial activities, and were rather influential. For example the "Gazetteer of the History of Han" mentions that "in Taiyüan and Shangtang, there were many descendents of the princes of the State of Chin who subverted each other by means of deceit and force, bragged about their ranks" and ran wild. The feudal ruling class of the Han Dynasty was antagonistic to these families holding official ranks for generations and influential families and adopted certain measures to suppress them. But at the same time, because of the common interests of the exploiting classes, the feudal ruling class also collaborated with these families in ruthlessly exploiting and oppressing the working people.

At the time, the principal contradiction in society was the contradiction between the feudal landlords, the families holding official ranks for generations and the influential families on the one hand and the masses of the people on the other. Under the reign of Emperor Wu of Han, although the independence of the feudal princes had ended and the feudal rule of the centralized government was superficially further consolidated, yet because the working people were ruthlessly oppressed and squeezed, more than half of the homeless vagrants died, and the masses rose to offer resistance. (History of Han: "Biography of Hsia-hou Sheng") In the year 99 B.C. armed uprisings by the peasants erupted at Hsüpo and other places in Shantung. The insurgents stormed cities, seized arms, released the convicts and toppled and slaughtered the officials, thereby rocking the feudal ruling class as a whole at the time. (Tsu-chih T'ung-chien 資治通鑒, Vol. XXI, also History of Han: "Records of Emperor Wu")

It was precisely because of the need of the feudal ruling class at the time to further consolidate the rule of a centralized government that Tung Chung-shu's (董仲舒) set of reactionary philosophical theories appeared.

Tung Chung-shu and "Pai-hu T'ung-i's (白虎通义) Transcendentalism

Tung Chung-shu (179 B.C.-104 B.C.) was aware of the fact that although the thoughts of the pre-Ch'in scholars Confucius and Mencius were originally for defending the slave-owning aristocratic class in the process of disintegration, provided they were slightly revised, they could entirely be used to serve the feudal ruling class. He therefore recommended banning the activities of all other schools "by removing the hundred schools of thought and honoring only the Confucian teachings." Emperor Wu of Han accepted his recommendation in a desire to consolidate the feudal rule of the centralized government through strengthening the ideological rule.

In his memorandum to Emperor Wu of Han called "Attitude toward Appointing the Virtuous and the Worthy" and in his book entitled Ch'un-ch'iu Fan-lu (春秋繁露), Tung Chung-shu advertised the mythical theory of the positive and the negative and the five primary elements. He ascribed all things in the world, including the rule of the feudal sovereign, to purposeful arrangements by Heaven. In this way, he bridged the gap between divine right and imperial power, brought into play Mencius' school of thought, "unity of God and man," and created the theoretical basis for "the divine right of the sovereign." For the purpose of anchoring the feudal order, he put forward the "three bonds." He described "the relations between the rulers and the subject, father and son, husband and wife" as arrangements by Heaven that absolutely could not be changed. This gave rise to the sacred and inviolable moral dogmas that had prevailed in Chinese feudal society for more than 2,000 years. Chairman Mao points out: "These four authorities--political, clan, religious and masculine--are the embodiment of the whole feudal-patriarchal system and ideology, and are the four thick ropes binding the Chinese people." ("Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan")

To advertise idealist transcendentalism, Tung Chung-shu had to create a basis from the angle of the theory of knowledge for his set of reactionary political theories.

Tung Chung-shu brought into play Confucius and Mencius' transcendentalism and put forward the theory of "three grades of natural property." He divided man's natural property into three kinds: "the natural property of the sage," "the natural property of peck and hamper people," and "the natural property of people in the middle." Among them, only those with the "natural property of people in the middle" could gradually be made good through inculcation and study. "The natural property of the sage" of the upper grade marked by "honesty, love without distinction, sincerity and propriety" (Fan-lu: "Shen-ch'a Ming-hao") was an inborn virtue. As regards "the natural property of peck and hamper people," the term "peck and hamper," which meant mean and lowly, was used to refer to the enslaved working people. They were born stupid by nature and could only submit to the rule of the "sage."

Didn't Confucius abuse these "lowly people" as so lowly and mean that they were not worthy to be mentioned ("There are so many pecks and hampers, not worth being taken into account." Confucian Analects: Tzu Lu)? Therefore, Tung Chung-shu's theory of "three grades of natural property" was actually a reprint of the fallacies preached by Confucius who talked about "the wise of the highest class" and "the stupid of the lowest class" (Confucian Analects: Yang Huo) and declared: "To those whose talents are above mediocrity, the highest subjects may be announced. To those who are below mediocrity, the highest subjects may not be announced." (Confucian Analects: Yung Yeh) In their eyes, the "sages" were born to be virtuous and were absolutely wise, while the "peck and hamper people" were born to be wicked and were absolutely stupid. Therefore, the former should take the high place as rulers, and the latter could only be oppressed and enslaved. These were inborn and determined by fate and absolutely could not be changed. Transcendentalism was thus used to demonstrate that the order of feudal rule was absolutely "rational."

Toward the end of the Western Han Dynasty, the insurrection of the "red-eyebrow" peasants toppled the feudal rule of the time and also struck blows at the influence of the families holding official ranks for generations and the influential families. However, the representative of the landlord class Liu Hsiu (Emperor Kuang Wu of Han) availed of the opportunity to seize the fruit of victory of the peasant uprising and set up the Eastern Han regime. Under the reign of Emperor Chang in the Eastern Han Dynastery, for the purpose of further consolidating ideologically the feudal rule of the centralized government, a conference of Confucian scholars was convened at the White Tiger Temple to discuss how classic writings should be interpreted. At this meeting, they vociferously advertised Tung Chung-shu's mythical theory of "unity of God and man" and superstitious doctrine based on the positive and the negative and on the five primary elements, and gave wide publicity to idealist transcendentalism. As a result of this conference, Pan Ku (班固) compiled the book called Pai-hu T'ung-i.

In Pai-hu T'ung-i's "Sage," the sage is described as "omniscient." Only the sage has rich transcendental knowledge, can foretell the future and can communicate with the gods in Heaven. ("The sage is born to foresee the future and to communicate with the gods.") Because of this, the supreme feudal ruler--emperor--is a sage. The reason is that if he were "not a sage, he could not have been decreed by Heaven" as Son of Heaven. Only such a sage is rich in transcendental knowledge (with unique insight and foreknowledge") and can "see what is secret from what is minute." (Ibid. "Temperament") What the idealists call "seeing what is secret from what is minute" means to say: "When problems first arise in the mind of a person, although they are secret and minute, it can be seen they will become major problems in the future." This is based on what Tzu Szu (grandson of Confucius and supreme master of Mencius) originally said: "There is nothing more visible than what is secret, and nothing more manifest than what is minute. Therefore the superior man is watchful over himself, when he is alone." (The Doctrine of the Mean, Chapter I) This means to say: The ulterior motive of a person, even though it is very secret and minute and is apparently unknown to others, would eventually be revealed. Therefore, when the "superior man" is alone in a room, he should practice introspection for self-cultivation. This is called "watchful over oneself when one is alone." It is derived from this the idea that there is no need for a person to contact the external world with his sense organs, and it will do for him to practice self-cultivation behind a closed door and learn from experience in his mind the transcendental knowledge and transcendental ethics endowed by God. Hence this was used to standardize the order of feudal society. This idea was further brought into play by Tung Chung-shu who said: "The kingly three bonds have their origin in Heaven." This seeks to propagate that man's knowledge starts from subjective ideas and moves from the subjective to the objective; it is out-and-out idealist transcendentalism.

What about the enslaved masses of the people? They have no transcendental knowledge, are "simple" (Pai-hu T'ung-i: "San Chiao") and have no "virtue." ("Virtue is not visible." Ibid. "Pi Yung") They can only exert themselves in productive labor and be enslaved by the ruling class. ("Their duty is to till land and grow mulberry and to apply themselves in labor." (Ibid. "Li Yüeh")

If the working people rise in revolt, they should be made to "return to the proper way." (Ibid. "San Chiao") It therefore says: "Propriety" is specially formulated for the feudal ruling class with transcendental knowledge, while penalty is especially introduced for the exploited class with no knowledge. ("Therefore, propriety is formulated for those with knowledge and penalty is introduced for those without knowledge." Ibid. "Wu Hsing") This is a reactionary fallacy that baldly defends the feudal rule.

Wang Ch'ung's (王充) Criticism of Transcendentalism

At the time, those who made an all-round and vigorous criticism of idealist transcendentalism represented by Tung Chung-shu and Pai-hu T'ung-i were the materialist philosophers represented by Wang Ch'ung.

Wang Ch'ung (approximately 27 A.D.-79 A.D.) came from the family of an ordinary citizen who had taken up farming and commerce. He had some contact with the masses of the lower strata and had been oppressed and bullied by the families holding official ranks for generations and the influential families. Therefore, he was sympathetic to the working people who were being oppressed and exploited at the time. He was of the opinion that the peasants rose in revolt at the time because they "had no grain and could not stand cold and hunger" and that "conflict arose from shortage." (On Balance [论衡]: "Chih Ch'i P'ien") Meanwhile, he also constantly made friends with people of lower stations, and was more able to consider and study some problems in a down-to-earth manner. He wrote the well-known book On Balance to make tit-for-tat criticism of the set of idealist philosophy advertised by Tung Chung-shu.

At the time, the rulers of the Han Dynasty were vigorously promoting the trend to hold Confucius and Mencius in high esteem, and the White Tiger Temple Conference was convened by the supreme feudal ruler in Wang Ch'ung's declining years. In On Balance, Wang Ch'ung dared to "question Confucius" and "stab Mencius." He sharply denounced many words and deeds of Confucius and Mencius as self-contradictory and unrealistic, and said that not all of them could be described as correct. ("Questioning Confucius") He had the dauntless spirit of a materialist.

Wang Ch'ung criticized and repudiated the idealist transcendentalism of Confucius and Mencius advertised by Tung Chung-shu and others. First, he pointed out that Tung Chung-shu's assertion of the "pure goodness" of man's nature was wrong and "could not be confirmed." He further criticized Mencius' theory of good human nature for "want of confirmation." ("On Man's Nature") Wang Ch'ung pointed out: The good or wicked nature of man is gradually shaped after birth. This is like the dyeing of silk. Silk dyed with blue dye becomes blue silk, and silk dyed with red dye becomes red silk. A child with no experience is like the silk. The reason that he may gradually become good or wicked is the same as whether the silk is dyed blue or red. ("On Leading Man's Nature") This means to say that the good or wicked nature of man is determined by his good or bad environment after his birth. Likewise, the wisdom and talent of man is also not transcendental and can only be acquired gradually through uninterrupted practice after birth.

Wang Ch'ung gave handicraft as an example to refute transcendentalism. He said: Because embroidery is passed on from generation to generation in the capital city of Ch'i, no ordinary girl there does not know how to do embroidery work. Because the place of Hsiang knows by tradition how to weave brocade, even a girl considered to be not very clever would also become a skilled hand. Why? Since they look at something and are trained in something every day, they naturally would become proficient and more skillful in the course of time. ("On Talent") Therefore, knowledge and talent are not "natural gifts."

Wang Ch'ung pointed out that it was deceitful to say that a sage "has knowledge of the past and the future" and that he "has knowledge without learning and asking questions." In point of fact, if it were not for the perceptual knowledge gained with your eyes and ears, you would have no knowledge of things in the external world. ("On Practical Knowledge") How could there be transcendental knowledge?

Wang Ch'ung cited in "On Practical Knowledge" sixteen examples to show that "the sage cannot know something beforehand like God." For example:

Confucius and his disciple Yen Yüan were encircled by the people of K'uang. Confucius made good his escape first and Yen Yüan came to join him later. Confucius said: "I thought that you had been killed by the K'uang people." If Confucius could see the future,he should have known that Yen Yüan had not been killed by the K'uang people. Since Confucius thought that Yen Yüan had been killed by the K'uang people, it could be seen that he was unable to know anything beforehand.

Confucius was unwilling to go and see Yang Huo, but because Yang Huo had sent him a ham, he was obliged to pay a return call. Confucius had found out before hand that Yang Huo was not at home, but unfortunately, on his way back, he ran into Yang Huo. Wang Ch'ung said: If Confucius had foreknowledge of things, he would not have gone to visit Yang Huo at that time, nor would he have run into Yang Huo on his way back. It could be seen that Confucius was unable to know anything beforehand.

The sixteen example given by Wang Ch'ung all showed there was no such thing as transcendental knowledge and that even a "sage" like Confucius was also unable to have "foreknowledge" of things. Wang Ch'ung pointed out: No matter whether your "talent is high or low," you have to learn things you want to know after birth. "Knowledge comes through learning," and you "know nothing" "without asking questions." ("On Practical Knowledge") There is no such thing as "knowledge of the past and the future" in ancient or modern times.

Since even a so-called sage like Confucius had to study in order to acquire knowledge, it can be seen that none was born as a "sage." Man has to depend on learning and practice after birth before he can have knowledge of things in the external world.

In the course of disavowing so-called transcendental knowledge, besides stressing the need to acquire knowledge through perception, Wang Ch'ung also pointed out that in order to judge whether the objective things were right or wrong, it was not possible to rely on the ears, eyes and other sense organs

alone, and it was also necessary to ponder over things in the mind ("On Frugal Funeral") before a deeper understanding of things could be acquired.

Starting from idealism, Tung Chung-shu thought that there was the will of God. The will of God was eternal and invariable. Therefore, the "ways" and "principles" arising from it were also eternal and invariable. "The ways mainly originate from Heaven, and both Heaven and the ways are immutable." This is the simon-pure metaphysical viewpoint of idealism. Starting from this reactionary viewpoint, Tung Chung-shu thought that there was no change or evolution in things themselves and that the feudal moral principle also would never change. Wang Ch'ung, however, stood firm on the viewpoint of change and evolution. He pointed out: People were not clothed in ancient times but they put on clothes now. (On Balance: "Hsuan Han P'ien") It can be seen that things are changing and evolving, and the times are marching forward. He criticized Tung Chung-shu's metaphysical viewpoint and also criticized the viewpoint of the families holding official ranks for generations, the influential families and other conservative schools that advertised "the present is not as good as the past."

Later, there was another philosopher called Wang Fu (王符) who lived under the reigns of Emperor Ho and Emperor An of the Eastern Han Dynasty. He kept in constant touch with Chang Heng (張衡), an outstanding scientist of the time, and was deeply influenced by Wang Ch'ung's materialist thought. In his book Ch'ien Fu Lun (潛夫论), starting from the viewpoint of materialist theory of knowledge, he also refused to acknowledge that there was transcendental knowledge of sage "born with knowledge." He said that the sage was not "born with knowledge" or "born with ability," and that he had to "broaden his wisdom and enlarging his virtue" through post-natal studies. He said that like the utensils made of wood, the timber grown on the hills must be processed by the carpenters with tools before it could be turned into useful utensils. (Ch'ien Fu Lun: "In Praise of Study") The same also applies to man. Nobody is a "genius" by birth, and he must be trained and taught before he can become a useful person.

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It can be seen from the above that the struggle between the two kinds of ideology was very violent on the philosophical front at the time. This was a reflection of class struggle in society at the time. One of the important questions of the struggle in philosophy at the time was whether the materialist theory of knowledge was firmly adhered to or idealist transcendentalism was advertised. The materialists maintain that all knowledge originates from post-natal study and experience and that what is called transcendental knowledge does not exist. Consequently, they are of the views that things are changing and evolving and not immutable. They hold that the times are marching forward and the present is better than the past; they are not so retrogressive and reactionary as to think that "the present is not as good as the past." The idealists take the opposite course. They maintain the separation of the subjective from the objective, and spread fallacies to poison and hoodwink the masses. This is also the course now taken by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. They advocate idealist transcendentalism, and advertise so-called "genius" and "super-genius" and so-called "from the subjective to

the objective" so as to attain their criminal objective in their vain attempt to turn back the wheel of history, topple the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. Isn't this very clear?

Through studying the struggle of materialism against idealist transcendentalism in the history of philosophy, we can further recognize the reactionary nature of idealist transcendentalism. Such idealist transcendentalism is in the service of the reactionary ruling class. In Chinese history, the publicity of idealist transcendentalism by Confucius was for the purpose of serving the rule of the slave owners in the process of disintegration. Subsequently, Tung Chung-shu and others developed it into the theoretical basis for the feudal rulers to suppress the people in the past 2,000 years and more. A study of the struggle between the two lines in the Chinese history of philosophy can strengthen our knowledge of the importance of the class struggle in the ideological sphere. As Chairman Mao has pointed out: "To overthrow a political power, it is always necessary first of all to create public opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere. This is true for the revolutionary class as well as for the counter-revolutionary class." Consequently, Chairman Mao teaches us that we must grasp class struggle in the realm of the superstructure. This is very important. A Marxist Party certainly must grasp firmly and properly the struggle in line, grasp firmly and properly class struggle in the ideological sphere. This must be done before we can consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and advance in victory along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

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PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Party Committee of Shihfang Hsien, Szechwan, Concretely Strengthens Ideological Development of Rural Basic-Level Party Organizations

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 12, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Chengtu dated August 11, 1973) With criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, the CCP committee of Shihfang hsien, Szechwan Province, conscientiously carries out education in ideology and political line, concretely strengthens the ideological development of the basic-level Party organizations in the countryside and continues to enhance the consciousness of the rural Party branches in implementing the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, to urge them to perseveringly put the proletarian politics in command of various branches of work. In this way, it leads the masses to develop the excellent situation of revolution and production in the whole hsien.

After Party consolidation and Party building, the basic-level Party organizations in the countryside in Shihfang hsien vigorously led the masses to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, thereby bringing about a new situation of deep-going development in revolution and production in the whole hsien. In this excellent situation, some leading members of the hsien committee once neglected the ideological development of the basic-level Party organizations in the countryside. In view of this situation, the hsien committee organized all to repeatedly study the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and Chairman Mao's teachings on the Party building while keeping their actual conditions in mind. This enabled all leading members of the hsien committee to enhance their understanding of the importance of continuously strengthening Party building.

The hsien committee summed up its past experience and came to understand that: the key to strengthening the ideological development of the basic-level Party organizations in the countryside and continuously strengthening their fighting force in the three great revolutionary movements lies in enhancing the consciousness of the leading members of the Party branches in the class struggle and the struggle between the lines. For this reason, in the past year and more, the hsien committee made use of the intervals between farm work to hold five study classes for training cadres at and above the level of a member of the rural Party branch committee with criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link. More than 700 participants in these classes were trained. In these study classes, the Party committee organized them to read and study conscientiously and to roundly criticize the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type while keeping the actual conditions in mind. This enabled them to distinguish between the correct line and the wrong line and to enhance their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the study class, keeping in mind the historical lesson that his brigade thrice deviated from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and its farm output thrice dropped, Kuo Ying-liang, secretary of the Party branch of the No. 13

brigade in Huilan commune, seriously studied the Party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism and understood more clearly that: "The correctness and incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything" is a solid truth. Coming back to his brigade after attending the study class, he and all committee members of the brigade Party committee studied the problem together. They were more conscious in perseveringly educating the Party members and the masses in the line. They implemented the Party's various policies conscientiously. This gave a great impetus to the brisk development of revolution and production in the whole brigade.

In the course of strengthening the ideological development of the basic-level Party organizations in the countryside, the Party committee of Shihfang hsien paid attention to summing up and popularizing the advanced experience, so as to propel work in the area.

A leading member of the hsien committee was staying in the No. 7 brigade of Maching commune. He learned that because the Party branch of this brigade attached importance to conducting education in the Party's basic line, the leading members of this Party branch and the Party members took the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as the key link, conscientiously grasped ideological and political work and took the lead in implementing the Party's policies, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses for socialism, and quickly transforming this backward brigade into an advanced one that managed to increase its grain output by a big margin.

The hsien committee promptly summed up the experience of this brigade and organized the leading members of the rural Party branches in the whole hsien to pay study visits to this brigade. This gave a great impetus to the unfolding of ideological development work in the rural basic-level Party organizations in the whole hsien. The Party branches of many brigades put education in the line in the first position in their various branches of work.

Because the Party committee of Shihfang hsien attaches importance to carrying out education in the Party's basic line and continues to strengthen the ideological development of the rural basic-level Party organizations, the rural Party branches have further played their role as a fighting citadel in the three great revolutionary movements. This gives an impetus to the brisk development of the hsien-wide movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture. In 1972, this hsien was severely attacked by cold currents, drought and other natural disasters, but its average grain output per mow still surpassed the "Program." This year, the whole hsien has again reaped a bumper harvest of summer crops.

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IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Shanghai's Steel Output Up in Hot Season

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 16, 1973)

shanghai's output of steel and rolled steel hit an all-time high in july thanks to concerted efforts by workers, cadres and technicians of the iron and steel industry to achieve high output during the hot season.

this followed the achievement in the first half of this year when output of steel was 21.1 per cent and rolled steel 10 per cent above the same 1972 period, topping all previous figures.

on july 27, brigade a of the no. 2 converter shop of the no. 3 steel plant turned out a record output of 905 tons of steel in an eight-hour shift./ brigade b pushed the record up to 907 tons in the next shift and brigade c to 912 tons in the third shift. the shop's total output that day was 36 per cent higher than its designed capacity. workers of different trades strengthened their cooperation. ingot pouring workers made use of a dozen minutes during work breaks to help remove slags.

workers at the no. 3 converter shop of the no. 1 steel plant completed the overhaul of converters far ahead of schedule. this contributed to the expansion of steel production in shanghai this year.

cadres in all iron and steel plants worked alongside workers during the hot season. one-third of the cadres in the no. 3 steel plant worked at steelmaking furnaces and rolling mills. party secretaries in the no. 5 steel plant went to work at the no. 4 converter shop where working conditions were hard. leading cadres at various levels paid attention to workers' wellbeing and took effective measures to lower workshop temperature.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Scientific Farming Boosts Yield in Northwest China Region

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Aug. 16, 1973)

mass scientific farming experiments enabled 200,000 hectares of farmland irrigated by the yellow river in northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region to yield more than three tons of grain per hectare in the last two years. that topped the target set for this part of the country in the national programme for agricultural development.

the experiments conducted by scientific experimental groups in the more than 700 production brigades and 5,000 production teams in the area cover breeding of good crop strains, improvements in farming methods and systems, irrigation, fertilization, etc.

the scientific experimental groups were set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution. one-tenth of the area's farmland has been set aside for use as experimental plots and seed farms. leading county and commune cadres take part in the experiments and help popularize their successful results. two hundred agro-technicians from the regional agricultural research institute and county agro-technical stations constantly cooperate with the peasants.

before spring sowing every year, leading cadres, peasants and agro-technicians get together to discuss and work out an annual plan for scientific experiment. after summer and autumn harvests they hold meetings to sum up and spread the advanced experience gained.

the area is one of the oldest farming areas in china. the labouring people started using yellow river water for irrigation as early as 2,000 years ago. but farming area shrank and farm yield dwindled steadily before liberation as water conservancy works were left in disrepair under the reactionary rule.

about two-thirds of the farmland in the area now gives stable and high yields, averaging 3.75 tons of grain per hectare, despite excess rainfall or dry spells. the achievement is due to the construction of large drainage projects after liberation, which have turned over 66,700 hectares of low-lying alkali land into fertile farmland, improved irrigation, deep ploughing and heavy dressing of organic fertilizer.

over 80 per cent of the spring wheat fields, which account for one half of the area's grain crops, are seeded with good strains brought in from other places or bred by local

scientific experimental groups. the yield of 86,000 hectares of spring wheat in 1971 and 1972 averaged three tons per hectare, double the unit yield for 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

the new method of transplanting rice seedlings with root-soil was adopted on half the paddy fields in the area this year. this method, which saves labour and increases output by over 20 per cent, was first tried out in 1970 by 60-year-old ting hsueh-li, leader of the scientific experimental group of a production brigade in wuchung county, after he had learnt that the method was successful in south china. shortly after this poor peasant of hui nationality succeeded in his experiment, leading departments of the county and the autonomous region called an on-the-spot meeting in his production brigade to popularize the method.

scientific experimental groups in holan county have in recent years adopted a new method of compost making to replace the local method of making farmyard manure. the old method involved a heavy waste of labour in carting soil, which accounted for 70 per cent of the manure, into and out of animal sheds. the new method, which improves the quality of manure and saves labour, has been spread throughout the area. in addition, over 200 small bacterial fertilizer plants have been set up in 106 people's communes.

great changes have taken place in the area's farming system as a result of soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control and adoption of advanced farming methods.

average over 1,000 metres above sea level, the area has only 150 frost-free days a year. peasants there used to plant one crop a year. they now grow two crops -- rice plus barley, rape or wheat -- a year on large tracts of farmland. double-cropping acreage was expanded to 2,300 hectares last year. the combined yield of two crops averaged 7.5 tons per hectare, some reaching 12.5 tons.

CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES

Introducing a Peasant "Plant Doctor" in Central China

(NCNA-English Changsha, Aug. 16, 1973)

a peasant in central china province of hunan has distinguished himself by his work in controlling insect pests and plant diseases and is thus helping his commune to raise grain output. he is widely known locally as "the plant doctor".

tang ting-wei, a member of the lingkuan commune, chitung county, has worked out methods for preventing and controlling more than thirty varieties of harmful insects and plant diseases and has manufactured effective insecticides.

his experience in preventing and controlling the rice borer, destructive to rice crops, was warmly commended at a nation-wide meeting on detecting major insect pests called recently in changsha by china's agricultural departments.

the liuchia production team, where tang ting-wei lives used to suffer seriously from attacks by the rice borer and other insects. in 1964, tang ting-wei, then production team leader, cooperated with other team members in devising measures to increase grain output. but the damage done by the rice borer reduced the average grain yield to less than 3.7 tons per hectare that year.

as a communist, tang ting-wei took it as his duty to wipe out this insect pest. he made all-the-year-round observation of the rice fields and carefully analysed the data collected. gradually he acquired a fuller knowledge of the life cycle of the rice borer and the way it preys on the rice crop in the different stages of the crop's growth. based on this data, he designed various methods to prevent and exterminate the insect. crop damage in the area has been reduced from 20 per cent to less than 1 per cent. grain yield has increased year by year. last year, the team's grain yield averaged more than 11 tons per hectare.

tang ting-wei has made several types of effective insecticide out of local wild plants. they are now widely used in the liuchia production team. these insecticides are a product of his successful efforts in combining the practical experience of veteran peasants with book knowledge.

tang ting-wei found that the damage caused by one kind of rice borer took the form of emptying the early rice grain. according to some books on agronomy, this insect only preyed on the young rice shoots. but after repeated observation, he found that the insect damaged not only the rice shoots but also the flowers and ears of the plant. during

the flowering stage, the insect moved to the paddy fields to feed on the pollen and to suck the juice of the plant during the earing stage. working according to his findings, the commune took measures to wipe out the insect during the flowering stage of the rice crop, and the rate of emptying of the grain was thus greatly lowered.

the commune has given all possible support to tang ting-wei's research work. on occasions when his experiments proved abortive, commune cadres encouraged tang to continue his research efforts, and helped him cope with difficulties. they sent him to advanced farming units elsewhere to learn from their experience in controlling insect pests. peng chang-yang, deputy secretary of the commune's party committee, cooperated with tang ting-wei in breeding fine strains of rice, resistant to insects and diseases.

when tang ting-wei gained success in his research work, technicians were sent by government departments concerned to help him sum up and popularize his experience.

tang ting-wei is now in charge of all the plant protection work in his commune. he puts his heart into his work.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Barefoot Doctors in Rural Commune on Shanghai's Outskirts

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 15, 1973)

there are now more than one million barefoot doctors in china. they have helped to relieve the shortage of medical services in the countryside, consolidate the rural cooperative medical service and improve the health of the peasants.

as in many places elsewhere the barefoot doctors of the chiangchen people's commune in chuansha county on shanghai's outskirts have become a growing force in local medical work since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

most of them have grown fairly proficient at preventing and treating common or recurrent rural ailments using combined western and traditional chinese therapy. some of them can diagnose and treat more difficult cases and handle emergencies. a considerable number can also serve as midwives and do other gynaecological work.

the name "barefoot doctor" first appeared in an article in the "red flag" journal in september 1968 reporting on an investigation of the work being done in this selfsame commune. it was entitled "the orientation of the revolution in medical education as seen from the growth of barefoot doctors". its publication set going the nationwide effort to train barefoot doctors from among the peasants.

the barefoot doctors are chosen by the members of the commune and the great majority are former poor and lower-middle peasants' sons and daughters who have had a primary or junior middle school education. to this day they spend part of their time doing farming work and only part of their time in medical work. they retain the qualities of working people.

these barefoot doctors are an essential factor in the fight to prevent and wipe out disease. in 1965 when chairman mao issued his great call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," the counties on shanghai's outskirts, in cooperation with mobile teams of urban medical workers, went ahead with training barefoot doctors on a large scale. several of these medical teams came to the chiangchen people's commune. though it was near the great city of shanghai, this commune had only one clinic at that time, with a staff of about a dozen people serving a population of 28,000. the commune therefore arranged with the doctors from shanghai, in addition to treating commune members and other work, to help the clinic give a group of young peasants intensive short-term medical training.

when the teams left, these peasants took their place and gradually they have become competent doctors. taking their medical kits with them, they participate in productive labour and treat peasants when necessary in the fields, on the threshing grounds or in their homes. they put in about one third of the work days of other able-bodied peasants and receive their pay in the ordinary way on the basis of work-points. but for their medical services the production brigades add on a small subsidy, within the financial means of the commune members. their income is kept on a level with that of peasants having similar labour power.

one of the first barefoot doctors in the chiangchen commune, wang kuei-chen, has become an outstanding representative of barefoot doctors in china. she is now deputy secretary of the commune party committee and a member of the county party committee. however busy she is, she consistently pays medical calls in the early morning, at noon and in the evening and also does a certain amount of farmwork.

in 1965 when she was 21 years old she was one of those chosen to attend a training course for barefoot doctors run by the commune clinic. the first lesson was given not by a medical specialist, but by an old peasant.

he quoted vivid instances of past sufferings due to lack of medical services.

he told about a poor peasant's child before liberation who had acute ulceration of the gum and cheeks. blood and pus oozed from the ulcers and the child's condition got worse and worse. the father went to town to get a doctor, who demanded far more money than he could pay. by the time he went back and borrowed the money from his fellow villagers, the child died.

his talk heightened the determination of wang kuei-chen, daughter of a former poor peasant, to do well at the task for which she had been chosen.

during her four months of training, wang kuei-chen and 27 other young men and women were taught how to treat several score of common ailments and prescribe some 100 drugs and they also learnt the fundamentals of acupuncture treatment at 30 major points on the human body.

back from the training course, wang kuei-chen and two other barefoot doctors took charge of handling the ailments and injuries of the more than 1,500 brigade members. they did not just prescribe medicines, but made it a rule to call on the patients and investigate the effects, so as to gain more experience and sum up and improve their work.

with only a few years' schooling and four months' medical training, wang kuei-chen at first found it difficult to study medical books. but she persisted, reading some of them two or three times or even four or five times. she asked the doctors at the commune clinic to explain difficult questions she encountered in the books. she can now identify more than 200 medicinal herbs and has mastered some 100 prescriptions.

an increasing number of patients have come to wang kuei-chen for treatment in the past two years, including people from neighbouring brigades and communes. one 19-year old peasant of yingchien brigade of her commune was paralysed for more than eight years in the entire lower half of his body, due to an injury he had received. before the great proletarian cultural revolution he had gone for treatment to a big shanghai hospital but was diagnosed as incurable. wang kuei-chen inquired into the case and was moved by the young man's eagerness to get well and serve the revolution. he said that even if she failed to cure him she might gain some experience which might be of use in treating other patients.

wang kuei-chen asked advice from experienced doctors of "western" medicine and practitioners of traditional chinese medicine and orthopaedists. in cooperation with the barefoot doctors of the brigade where the patient lived wang kuei-chen experimented in and finally

carried through a course of needling at points on the scalp (a traditional method of chinese acupuncture treatment), combined with the careful prescription of a number of herbal medicines and also functional training which finally restored to the patient the ability to use his lower limbs. he can now walk with the aid of crutches and has gained in height.

wang kuei-chen has made rapid progress in medical technique. the brigade sent her and several other barefoot doctors to work in turn in the commune clinic for a period and to get further training. in 1971 she was chosen as one of the shanghai representatives to attend a seven months course in the academy of traditional chinese medicine in peking. there those chosen from different parts of china exchanged experience of the new methods of combining western and traditional chinese therapy and attended lectures on the theoretical background of traditional chinese medicine, delivered by veteran doctors, which could throw light on these methods.

last year, she spent two months studying anatomy, physiology and biochemistry in a medical college and then went to the county hospital's internal medicine department for advanced study in combination with clinical experience.

another of the chiangchen commune's young barefoot doctors is twenty-year-old tsai chu-hua, who also comes from a former poor peasant family. she had three months full time training in the commune clinic, after which, apart from spare-time study, she went twice a month to study in the commune clinic where she joined in discussions on the occurrence and development of various rural diseases and how to diagnose and treat them. she was also selected to undertake advanced study for a period each year, with full work points. most of her study has been tied up with problems that crop up in everyday work.

while never allowing themselves to become divorced from productive manual labour, tsai chu-hua and two other more experienced barefoot doctors concentrate on the prevention and treatment of illness in the ten production teams of the brigade. one of them is usually on duty at the brigade health station, ready to treat patients at any time, while the two others go to work in the fields, carrying their medical kits with them and giving treatment when necessary. they alternate in these jobs. the barefoot doctors pay medical calls day or night and in all weathers.

the chiangchen commune has run its medical service as a cooperative system since april 1970. the barefoot doctors, the main force in this system, have enthusiastically popularized medical herbs as an economical way of treatment and to keep down medical expenses. each production brigade has a dispensary where medicinal herbs are prepared and stored and also grows some of the herbs. the barefoot doctors have rapidly gained experience of the properties, the medical effects and how the uses of more and more medicinal herbs.

the commune now has 69 barefoot doctors as against 27 in 1968. fourteen of them have been accepted into the communist party and 28 have joined the communist youth league. ten of them are leading members of the party organizations or revolutionary committees at county, commune or brigade level.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Youth Football Team Leaves Peking for Changchun

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1973)

the albanian youth football team with manol bozaxhiu as its leader and neki lengu as its deputy leader left here by train this afternoon on a friendly visit to changchun, capital of northeast china's kirin province.

the albanian team was seen off at the railway station by hung lin, leading member of a chinese department.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

General Peron and Wife Visit Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1973)

general juan domingo peron, president of the justicialist party and former argentine president, his wife isabel martinez de peron, first vice president of the justicialist party, together with argentine interim president raul alberto lastiri and his wife, yesterday afternoon visited the chinese economic and trade exhibition being held in buenos aires. isabel martinez cut the ribbon for the exhibition, according to a report from the argentine capital.

accompanying general peron during the visit were argentine minister of the interior benito pedro llambi, minister of finance jose gelbard, minister of social welfare jose lopez rega, minister of culture and education jorge alberto taiana, minister of justice antonio juan benitez, and other personalities of various circles.

head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition group li hsi-fu and chinese ambassador to argentina cheng wei-chih warmly welcomed general peron and other distinguished argentine guests at the gate of the exhibition hall and accompanied them in the visit.

the exhibition hall was permeated with a friendly atmosphere between china and argentina, and the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk.

the chinese exhibition was opened on august 10.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Exhibition of Photos by British Photographer During China Visit Opens in London

(NCNA-English London, Aug. 15, 1973)

an exhibition of photographs taken by well-known british photographer william macquitty during his visit to china earlier this year opened here on august 9. it has been welcomed by the british public.

the 143 colour or black-and-white photos on display vividly show how the chinese people warmly celebrated "may day" and how the people work, study and live in factories, schools and people's communes in town and countryside.

a group of colour photos recorded the whole process of a surgical removal of a thyroid tumour under acupuncture anaesthesia at the shanghai second medical college. there are also photos on valuable historical relics unearthed during china's great proletarian cultural revolution as well as scenic spots and historical sites in peking, shanghai, nanking, hangchow and wusih.

present at the opening ceremony were lord nelson, president of the sino-british trade council, other noted social figures, and chu chi-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here.

william macquitty is master of arts of queen's university and fellow of the royal photographic society.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Arrives in Tientsin from Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 15, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived in tientsin by special train today for a rest after taking a rest in the democratic people's republic of korea.

they were welcomed at the railway station by hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee and chinese people's liberation army units stationed in tientsin wu tai, liu cheng, wang yi, wang man-tien, hsu cheng, fei kuo-chu, chao wu-cheng and li jung-kuei.

arriving by the same train were: thiounn mumm, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, prince norodom yuvaneath and his wife, prince norodom sihamoni, prince norodom norindrapong, princess norodom keth kanya, madame pemme peang, madame kou roun, and cambodian ambassador to korea ang kim khoan and his wife.

cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and his wife made a special trip to china's border city tantung to meet samdech and madame sihanouk and arrived in tientsin by the same train.

arriving by the same train were also chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao, and his wife yang ling who had made a special trip to pyongyang to meet samdech and madame sihanouk.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Makes Important Statement at Tientsin Banquet in His Honor

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 15, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, made an important statement at the banquet here this evening given by the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee in honour of samdech and madame sihanouk.

samdech sihanouk said: "today, august 15, 1973 is a historic day for us khmers, because this is a day of great victory for our national resistance and a day of gross disgrace for u.s. imperialism.

"in fact, since march 1973 till august 15, 1973, u.s. president richard nixon has made it the objective of the u.s. strategic and tactical air force to destroy cambodia completely, and fixed the following aims: to bring the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces to their knees and make the n.u.f.c. and the royal government of national union of cambodia accept an armistice which calls for a ceasefire on the battlefield, an acceptance of a de facto division of cambodia into two parts and a political compromise with the traitorous phnom penh regime which impudently calls itself the 'khmer republic'.

"president richard nixon, confident in his electronic computers and the astrology of his valet lon nol, thought that because of 200 raids every day by f111's, f4's and other 'sophisticated' tactical airplanes and 50 raids every day by b52's against cambodia, the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c., and the p.n.l.a.f.c. would be 'pulverized' after five and a half months of these genocidal raids, the intensity, savagery and cruelty of which, not to mention its effectiveness, are unprecedented in annals of international and world wars."

samdech sihanouk said: "today, august 15, 1973 has arrived and the whole world sees that the p.n.l.a.f. have not been wiped out or brought to their knees, but on the contrary, they have become stronger than ever; one of the evidences is their formidable victory at taing kouk and skoun, two strategic cities which were very heavily defended by the enemy and which our heroic p.n.l.a.f. liberated under the bombing of the b52's and the strafing of the f111's, f4's and other genocidal weapons of nixon's, reducing the lon nol units to dust."

"when the most up-to-date and the most powerful air force in the world has been defeated by a small khmer people, how can such a people be defeated by the most miserable army in the world, the army of the super-traitor lon nol?

"today, the most arrogant and the most optimistic u.s. imperialists are themselves compelled to recognize that their dirty war in cambodia is irremediably lost and that will be the first 100 percent defeat of the u.s.a. outside its frontiers.

"the khmer people, its n.u.f.c., its r.g.n.u.c. and its p.n.l.a.f. will not in the least be complacent.

"while the u.s. war is practically defeated, we, khmer patriots, know that president nixon is far from willing to give us peace at once.

"he will use all means (including dispatching several divisions of saigon and thai mercenary troops against us) to prolong to the maximum the suffering of the khmer nation whose 'crime' is to refuse an american-type peace'. confident in the justness of the cause which we

are defending, we (n.u.f.c., r.g.n.u.c. and p.n.l.a.f.) vow once again that we, arms in hand, will fight to the end, that is to say, until u.s. imperialism and u.s. neo-colonialism and their saigon and thai mercenary troops and their lackeys in phnom penh are totally and irreversibly swept from the sacred land of our kampuchea. we vow to liberate our capital phnom penh, as long as that will be possible and no matter what cost we should pay for this cause.

"our total victory is inevitable. just as major american newspapers and magazines write today, it is only a matter of time."

hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, proposed a toast at the banquet, heartily congratulating the cambodian people on their splendid victories in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and extending a warm welcome to samdech and madame sihanouk who had come once again to tientsin for a rest.

among the distinguished cambodian guests present at the banquet were thiounn mumm, minister of the r.g.n.u.c., prince and madame yuvaneath, prince sihamoni, prince norindrapong, princess keth kanya, madame pemme peang, madame kou roun, cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and his wife and cambodian ambassador to korea ang kim khoan and his wife.

present were leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and the units of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in tientsin wu tai, liu cheng, wang yi, wang man-tien, hsu cheng, fei kuo-chu, chao wu-cheng, li jung-kuei; leading members of municipal departments concerned wang chen-tang, pa mu-lan and li shih-tseng; professor chu hsien-yi and wang hsin; and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

Samdech Sihanouk Refutes Open Soviet Interference in Cambodian Internal Affairs

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 15, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia (funk), refuted open soviet interference in cambodian internal affairs in a telegram he sent to the afp correspondent in peking in relation to an article in the soviet paper "izvestia" on the cambodian question broadcast by afp. he gave a copy of the telegram to the hsinhua office in pyongyang.

samdech sihanouk's telegram reads in full as follows:

the afp of moscow has broadcast an article of "izvestia" on the cambodian question. according to afp, "izvestia" calls funk the true representative of the cambodian people. here is my comment on this matter. the entire world knows that funk has a government, that is, the royal government of national union of cambodia (grunk). if the ussr sincerely recognizes in such a manner funk as the true representative of the khmer people, it should ipso facto recognize grunk and sever diplomatic relations with the phnompenh republic. the fact that the ussr obstinately maintains diplomatic relations with the moribund regime of the phnompenh traitors has made the so-called support the soviet union accords to funk lose all its value and credibility. furthermore the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces (faplnc) have received not even a bit of military aid from the ussr. according to afp, the "izvestia" "saw the funk's tasks as the drawing together of all the political parties and patriots at home and abroad. whatever their politics or religion they should be mobilized to defend the national independence etc." here is my comment. i make two remarks: first, this appeal dictating its policy to funk is an open interference in khmer affairs. secondly, speaking of uniting all political parties and patriots regardless of their policies is a long known plot aimed at frustrating grunk from winning complete victory, unjustly eliminating it and substituting it by a so-called national coalition government in which funk would be overwhelmed by the political parties which are agents of foreign imperialisms and neo-colonialism. sihanouk agrees with pleasure to make his political retirement after the liberation of phnompenh on the condition that the khmers rouges, having fought u.s. imperialism within the ranks of the faplnc, assume state, government and administrative power in cambodia without sharing with others. but sihanouk will fight to the last against a coalition government solution allowing those people or political parties that have never waged armed resistance against the u.s. aggressors but are serving the interests of foreign imperialisms and neo-colonialisms to share power with the khmers rouges of khieu samphan, hou youn and hu nim. "finally according to afp, izvestia added that within the existing frontiers a country both popular and democratic should be created." here is my comment: this is another impermissible interference in the internal affairs of the khmer people and nation. to suggest that we must create a popular democratic republic of cambodia to replace the kingdom of cambodia, which, moreover, is to be administered by the khmer rouge, is an interference unacceptable to any khmer that has any self-respect. please reproduce in your despatch all the details of my present statement.

with warm thanks and friendship,

norodom sihanouk of cambodia

Prime Minister Penn Nouth Publicizes Statement of RGNUC at Press Conference He Holds for Chinese and Foreign Correspondents

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1973)

penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, held a press conference here today for chinese and foreign correspondents and made public the august 15 statement of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the statement points out: the u.s. government has been compelled to declare the cessation of bombings against cambodia as from august 15, 1973. this is a great victory for the cambodian people and their valiant people's national liberation armed forces (p.n.l.a.f.). it is a great victory for the just political line of broad and solid national unity of the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. and for their resolute struggle based on the principles of independence and sovereignty, which consist in being always and everywhere masters of the destiny of their own country. it is also a great victory for the friendly countries, all the peoples, particularly the american people, their congress, and all the democratic organizations of the world.

the statement stresses: the cambodian people, their n.u.f.c., their r.g.n.u.c. and their p.n.l.a.f. will continue their just struggle, without any acceptance of compromise or retreat, until the complete realization of the objectives defined by the march 23, 1970 declaration of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the n.u.f.c., and by the political programme of the n.u.f.c., objectives which were recently solemnly reaffirmed by the national congress held from july 19 to 21, 1973.

in answering questions put by correspondents, prime minister penn nouth described the present excellent situation prevailing in the struggle of the cambodian people against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

he said that the cambodian p.n.l.a.f. won splendid victories around phnompenh in spite of the intensified bombings by the u.s. air force during the rainy season. the cambodian armed forces and people smashed the first defence line of the puppet army at phnompenh, winning victories in areas 20 kilometres away from phnompenh. they then broke through the second defence line, advancing to areas a dozen kilometres from phnompenh. they blasted the enemy's kambaul munition store, destroyed the enemy tele-communications centre and liberated many places. he said, "we are at the gate of and even inside phnompenh." he pointed out that these victories were of very great

importance. facts eloquently show, he said, that the cambodian p.n.l.a.f. were able to win victories despite the intensive u.s. bombings because they enjoyed the support and help from the people. the victories show that a people, no matter how small it is, can be victorious provided it refuses to be enslaved and wages struggle; because it is defending a just cause and therefore enjoys the friendship and support of other peoples. he said, "our struggle is part of the struggle of the people in the world who love peace and uphold justice." "we are safeguarding our noble ideal, that is, to defend freedom, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

talking about the cambodian people's high morale in their struggle, prime minister penn nouth said that in cambodia, every patriot is an anti-imperialist fighter. he said: young people have taken up arms in direct fighting or are engaged in agricultural production so that we rely on our own efforts to produce enough grain for our people and the people's armed forces. there have been uprisings and strikes. religious believers have joined the masses in protest meetings. intellectuals including university professors and students have taken part in the struggle in various ways. the people in phnompenh have also risen up against the anti-popular fascist clique. the cambodian women are also very brave and fight as men fighters.

analyzing the difficult situation the traitorous phnom penh regime is in, prime minister penn nouth pointed out that the situation is becoming more and more difficult for it.

prime minister penn nouth reaffirmed: "the national task of cambodia is to counter the war of aggression and to fight for the liberation of the fatherland and the people." "if the u.s. really wants to have the peace realized in cambodia, the simplest and surest way is for the nixon government to stop its war of aggression and let the cambodians settle their own affairs without any foreign interference." prime minister penn nouth expressed the firm conviction that victory will surely belong to the cambodian people.

present at the press conference were special envoy of the interior part of cambodia ieng sary and ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia sarin chhak, duong sam ol, keat chhon and thiounn prasith and vice-minister van piny.

present were also djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and press officials of various embassies in peking.

Statement of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1973)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, read out at a press conference here today the statement of the royal government of national union of cambodia, which reads in full as follows:

statement of the royal government of national union of cambodia

after waging against cambodia a barbarous war of aggression for over 3 years with more than 6 months of frenzied and massive bombings on an unprecedented scale, the nixon administration, faced with the cambodian people's heroic and resolute struggle firmly supported by all peoples of the world, the american people included, has been compelled to declare the cessation of genocidal bombings by the u.s. air force as from august 15, 1973.

this is a great victory for the cambodian people and their valiant people's national liberation armed forces (pnlaf), who have always made lofty sacrifices on the battlefield, which since last february has become the hottest in the world against u.s. imperialism. it is also a great victory for the just political line of broad and solid national unity of the national united front of cambodia (nufc) and the royal government of national union of cambodia (rgnuc) and for their resolute struggle based on the principles of independence and sovereignty, which consist in being always and everywhere masters of the destiny of their own country.

it is also a great victory for the friendly countries, all the peoples, particularly the american people, their congress, and all the democratic organizations of the world, who are fighting for the same ideals of peace, freedom and justice, and have constantly given active support to and shown militant solidarity with the just and noble cause of the cambodian people. to all of them, the cambodian people, their national united front, their royal government of national union and their people's national liberation armed forces express their warmest and sincerest thanks.

however, the royal government of national union of cambodia should like to draw the attention of world opinion to the fact that the nixon administration's declaration on stopping the bombing from august 15, 1973 only marks a new stage of u.s. aggression which, by the obstinate, perfidious and bellicose will of that administration, is being carried out intensively against cambodia which is independent, peaceful and neutral, a member of the united nations and a founding member of the movement of the non-aligned countries.

for several weeks already, with a view to making up for the forced cessation of bombing by the u.s. air force, the nixon administration has stepped up the application of "khmerization" of its war of aggression in cambodia. for this purpose, it has increased profusely the supply of dollars, munitions and war equipment (planes, 155mm guns, tanks....) to the traitors in phnom penh who are charged with the conscription of civilians to make up for the great losses of their puppet army decimated by the people's national liberation armed forces. while the u.s. air force continues its military operations over cambodia, the nixon administration is actively preparing for new and more or less disguised interventions by bangkok, saigon and other puppet troops and drawing up plans for a possible direct intervention by u.s. troops. finally, to conceal its military setbacks, it is actively pursuing its usual political and diplomatic manoeuvres aimed at splitting the national united front of cambodia, isolating it in the international arena and bringing it around by various means to "negotiations", "compromise" or "national concord" with the traitors in phnom penh and so realizing a "pax americana".

thus, despite its numerous and bitter defeats and the imminent collapse of the clique of traitors in phnom penh, the nixon administration is intensively continuing its aggression and its interference in cambodia's internal affairs in an attempt to save the traitors in phnom penh and impose u.s. neo-colonialism on cambodia. faced with the pursuance of this barbarous aggression and these neo-colonialist aims, the cambodian people and their people's national liberation armed forces have no honourable alternative but to continue their war of national resistance till the complete liberation of their fatherland. the n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c. declare once again that they reject all "compromise" or "national concord" with the traitors in phnom penh, who are tools of u.s. neo-colonialism. the cambodian people, their n.u.f.c., their r.g.n.u.c. and their p.n.l.a.f. will continue their just struggle, without any acceptance of compromise or retreat, until the complete realization of the objectives defined by the march 23, 1970 declaration of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the n.u.f.c., and by the political programme of the n.u.f.c., objectives which were recently solemnly reaffirmed by the national congress held from july 19 to 21, 1973, namely:

-the complete and unconditional cessation of all acts of aggression by the u.s. imperialists and their foreign valets, and the total withdrawal of their forces and military personnel from cambodia;

-the overthrow of the fascist regime in phnom penh and the suppression of the gang of traitors lon nol, sirik matak, son ngoc thanh, in tam, cheng heng, sosthene fernandez;

-the taking over of the direction of the affairs of the whole country by the national united front of cambodia under the chairmanship of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, and the royal government of national union of cambodia with samdech penn nouth as prime minister and mister khieu samphan as deputy prime minister, to build an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous cambodia in her territorial integrity.

in order to put a quick end to the u.s. aggression in cambodia, shorten the cambodian people's indescribable sufferings, and hasten the return to cambodia of a just and lasting peace in independence and honour, the royal government of national union of cambodia appeals to all the friendly countries, all the peoples who love peace, justice and freedom, particularly the american people, all the democratic organizations and all the forces for peace and progress throughout the world to intensify and develop their multiform actions to:

-denounce and condemn the pursuance of the american aggression against cambodia, and demand the complete, unconditional and definitive cessation of its aggression, a total and unconditional withdrawal from cambodia of the u.s. advisers, mercenaries and other military and para-military personnel of the u.s.a. and those of its satellites and foreign valets;

-demand the cessation of all military, financial and economic support and aid to the clique of traitors in phnom penh as well as the cessation of all u.s. interference in cambodia's internal affairs;

-strictly respect for the fundamental national rights of the cambodian people, so that they can freely settle their own affairs without foreign interference.

with their solid unity in the national united front of cambodia and their determination to pursue the struggle and to win and with the precious support of the chinese, vietnamese, lao, korean, all other peoples throughout the world who love peace, justice and freedom, particularly the american people and all the friendly countries, the cambodian people and their people's national liberation armed forces, who, under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia, are at the gate of and even inside the capital phnom penh, will inevitably win exclamation

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived here from tientsin by special train this evening.

arriving by the same train were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, and sarin chhak, foreign minister, who had made a special trip to tientsin to see samdech and madame sihanouk.

also arriving were r.g.n.u.c. minister thiounn mumm, prince yuvaneath and madame yuvaneath, prince sihamoni, prince norindrapong, princess keth kanya, madame pemme peang, madame kou roun, cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and his wife, and cambodian ambassador to korea ang kim khoan and his wife.

welcoming samdech and mme. sihanouk at the railway station were:

chinese premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien, and leading members of departments concerned, including teng ying-chao, lin chia-mei, han nien-lung, kuo lu, huang chieh, liang feng, wang chen, kao chien-chung and sun hao;

general duong sam ol, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife, minister keat chhon and his wife, minister thiounn prasith, vice-minister van piny and his wife, princess roeungsy and her husband; and

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in china, and his wife.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling accompanied the distinguished guests to peking.

upon their departure from tientsin this evening, samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests were seen off at the railway station by leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and the people's liberation army units stationed in tientsin, including hsieh hsueh-kung, wu tai, liu cheng, wang yi, wang man-tien, hsu cheng, fei kuo-chu, chao wu-cheng and li jung-kuei.

this afternoon, samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests attended a theatrical

performance, at which tientsin artists presented the first performance of samdech sihanouk's recent song "long live the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces". the programme included songs and dances also reflecting cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation as well as chinese songs and dances. prince sihamoni offered his production, a dance entitled "souvenir". samdech sihanouk wrote a prologue to the dance. their performance was warmly applauded. samdech and madame penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary attended the performance.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean National Football Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1973)

the national football team of guinea led by amadou keita left here for home by air this morning, after concluding a friendly visit to china.

the team was seen off at the airport by li feng-lou, a leading member of the football association of the people's republic of china, as well as chinese football coaches and players.

also present were guinean ambassador to china aboubacar kamara and diplomatic officials of the guinean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Freighter Calls at Iranian Port

(NCNA-English Tehran, Aug. 14, 1973)

chinese freighter "chang tu" arrived at iran's largest port of khorramshahr on august 9. the first chinese freighter to have arrived in iran, it was warmly welcomed by leading members of the port and the arya national shipping lines as well as iranian dockers and seamen.

deputy managing director of the arya national shipping lines danesh and director of khorramshahr port kashani led iranian dockers and seamen aboard the ship and presented garlands to the chinese captain and crew.

kashani and danesh gave receptions on august 9 and 11 respectively to mark the arrival of the chinese freighter.

pi yi-ming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, gave a reception aboard the ship on august 10 to mark the occasion. leading figures of the khorramshahr area were present at the reception. pi yi-ming and governor of khorramshahr sufi in their speeches at the reception expressed the wish for a steady development of the friendly ties between china and iran.

the chinese freighter left the port yesterday.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih and Chang Hsiang-shan Meet and Fete Japanese Youth Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president, and chang hsiang-shan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association, met here today with the youth friendship delegation of japan with masanori higashi as its leader and yoshikazu kasuga as its secretary-general. they had a friendly conversation.

after the meeting, liao cheng-chih and chang hsiang-shan hosted a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

present on the occasions were all members of the delegation: kentaro shiozuki, kazuo miyazaki, katsumi iisaka, joji

tanaka, shigeo sato, hajime kitamura, yoshihiko machida, tomoko yunomae, mitsuru mashino, koki moriya, heiji yoshitome and makoto igarashi.

also present were leading members of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party and the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league ou tang-liang, ching pu-chun, chu liang, li chin-hua and tsui min, and representatives of the youth in peking.

recommended by a dozen youth and friendship organizations of japan, the japanese friends arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to china.

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Japan for Trade Talks

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 16, 1973)

a chinese government negotiating delegation led by hsi yeh-sheng arrived here by plane this evening to negotiate a china-japan trade agreement at the invitation of the japanese government.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by seiichi omori, teio uchida, and other officials of the ministry of foreign affairs and the ministry of international trade and industry of japan, as well as teiji hagiwara, takaharu okubo, shujiro tanaka, and other japanese businessmen.

yeh ching-hao, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan and deputy leader of the chinese government negotiating delegation; hsu tsung-mao, representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china; and po jen, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents; were also there.

CHINA AND KOREA

Vacationist Group of Korean People's Army Leaves Kunming for Kwangtung

(NCNA-English Kunming, Aug. 15, 1973)

the vacationist group of the korean people's army with lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of the korean people's armed forces, as its leader, and major general chong gyong sik as deputy leader, left here for kwangtung by special plane today in the company of chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence.

seeing the group off at the airport were commander wang pi-cheng, political commissar chou hsing, deputy commander hsu chi-hsiao and deputy political commissar lei chi-yun of the kunming units of the chinese people's liberation army, vice-chairman liu ming-hui of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments.

the vacationist group arrived in kunming from changsha by air on august 12 and was honoured at a banquet given in the evening by wang pi-cheng and chou hsing. chou hsing and chang jong hwan spoke at the banquet wishing that the militant friendship sealed in blood between the peoples and armies of china and korea would be constantly consolidated and developed. after the banquet, the guests attended a performance by the song and dance ensemble of the p.l.a. kunming units.

while in kunming, the korean comrades-in-arms visited factories and a p.l.a. unit and were warmly welcomed by local workers and p.l.a. commanders and fighters. they also toured scenic spots the stone forest and the anning hot spring and made a boat excursion on tienchih lake.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Cabinet Reshuffled

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1973)

malaysian premier abdul razak announced a cabinet reshuffle on august 13, according to kuala lumpur press reports.

he appointed former education minister hussein onn deputy premier and minister of trade and industry.

seven ministries were readjusted and two more ministers of special functions appointed. hamzah bin abu samah is shifted from minister of youth, sports and culture to minister of defence. minister of information ghazali shaffie took over, in addition, the portfolio as minister of home affairs. the premier also resumed the office of minister of foreign affairs.

the cabinet reshuffle took place after the death of deputy premier tun ismail.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Bamako Football Team Leaves Peking for Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1973)

the bamako football team of mali with malick coulibaly as its leader and tieba coulibaly as its deputy leader left here by train this morning for a friendly visit to tientsin.

the team was seen off at the railway station by leading member of a chinese department concerned hung lin.

CHINA AND MALTA

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Malta

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1973)

a chinese government economic delegation led by han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, left here by air today for malta on a friendly visit.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned of ministries of foreign trade and light industry.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Peru for Home

(NCNA-English Lima, Aug. 14, 1973)

the chinese medical delegation left here for home this morning after paying a friendly visit to peru.

it was seen off at the airport by high officials of the ministry of health and other peruvian friends.

officials of the chinese embassy in peru were also present at the airport.

the delegation arrived in peru on july 19. peruvian foreign minister miguel angel de la flor valle, minister of health fernando miro quesada bahamonde and minister of labour pedro sala orozco met with and had cordial and friendly talks with the chinese doctors respectively.

during their stay in peru, the chinese doctors visited hospitals, medical institutes and museums and made a tour of cuzco and maccho piccho, the sites of the ancient inca empire. they also exchanged experiences with their peruvian colleagues in various forums.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Vacationists' Group of Activists of Romanian Communist Party Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1973)

a 10-member vacationists' group of activists of the romanian communist party led by trandafir cocirla, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and first secretary of the caras-severin county party committee, arrived here by air this afternoon.

the group was greeted at the airport by kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and a leading member of the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee, jen yun-chung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of the chinese departments concerned chin chao-yeh and mao pao-chung, and romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu, and ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in china, and his wife.

Vacationists' Group of RCP Activists Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1973)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and a leading member of the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a banquet here this evening for all members of the vacationists' group of activists of the romanian communist party led by trandafir cocirla, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and first secretary of the caras-severin county party committee.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and embassy officials were present.

during the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship, keng piao and trandafir cocirla in their toasts wished that the friendship between the two parties and the two peoples of china and romania would constantly develop.

present were jen yun-chung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of sections concerned of the department chao lan-hsiang, chin chao-yeh and mao pao-chung.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Prime Minister Visits Chinese Pavilion at Damascus International Fair

(NCNA-English Damascus, Aug. 15, 1973)

syrian prime minister mahmoud ayyoubi visited the chinese pavilion at the 20th damascus international fair today.

the prime minister was accompanied by mohammed imadi, syrian minister of economy and foreign trade, yassin ostah, mayor of damascus, and nazem hafiz, general director of the damascus international fair.

charge d'affaires ad interim an feng-shih and commercial counsellor kung ching-hai of the chinese embassy here, as well as director of the chinese pavilion shang hsiu-yi warmly welcomed the syrian guests and accompanied them in the visit.

at the end of the visit, the hosts and guests had friendly conversations, expressing joy over the growing friendship between the chinese and syrian people and the economic cooperation between the two countries. the prime minister wished further development of their friendship and wished the chinese people progress, success and prosperity.

earlier, mustafa tlass, syrian first vice-commander-in-chief of the armed forces and minister of defence, mustafa hallaj, minister of planning, chaker fahham, minister of high education, and other syrian high officers and officials also visited the chinese pavilion.

TRI-CONTINENTAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Tri-Continental Table Tennis Tournament to be Held in China's Largest Indoor Stadiums

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1973)

china has set aside her two largest indoor stadiums for the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, which opens in peking on august 25. workers of the capital and the peking workers' indoor stadiums are making final preparations for the arrival of friends from the three continents.

wu yueh-sung, a leading member of the capital indoor stadium, said in an interview with hsinhua: "since

its completion in 1968, the stadium has received scores of sports teams from all over the world, including friends of asian and african countries and regions to the asian-african table tennis friendship invitational tournament of 1971 and the first asian table tennis championship of 1972. we feel especially happy that we are able today to play host to friends from so many asian, african and latin american countries and regions. we will do our share to ensure the success of the friendship invitational tournament and promote unity and friendship among the people and sportsmen of asia, africa and latin america."

the capital indoor stadium on the western outskirts of peking occupies seven hectares of land. it measures 122 metres long and 107 metres wide, with a total floor space of more than 40,000 square metres.

twentyfour table tennis matches can be held simultaneously in the 18,000-seat competition hall, which can also be used for badminton, volleyball, basketball, gymnastics, ice hockey and skating. part of the spectators' stands can be adjusted to meet the needs of different games. before an ice hockey game is played, the floor is moved automatically into recesses at the east and west ends of the hall, exposing a terrazzo surface on which ice is formed through freezing equipment. large electric scoreboards on the east and west walls of the hall show the progress of competition promptly.

the huge modern building has equipment for live radio and television broadcast. it also contains three practising rooms, press rooms, spectator lounges as well as good lighting and air conditioning facilities.

on the eastern suburb of peking, about 20 minutes drive from the capital indoor stadium, is the 15,000-seat peking workers' indoor stadium where the 26th world table tennis championship was held in 1961. it is a round, four-storey building with an almost flat roof. ten table tennis matches can be held there simultaneously.

in designing the stadium, attention was paid to the details of air conditioning, acoustic, lighting and other facilities to meet the exacting demands of world-class table tennis competition. the stadium has two practising halls, locker rooms, showers and a clinic. the whole edifice is 120 metres in diametre and 30 metres in height.

More Asian and African Table Tennis Delegations Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1973)

table tennis delegations and players from ten countries and one region arrived in peking by air today to take part in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

they include some members of the cyprus delegation, the egyptian delegation with dorreia fahmy karim as its deputy leader, the equatorial guinean delegation with felipe ondo obiao as its leader and manuel nsi mba as deputy leader, some members of the ethiopian delegation, the ghanaian delegation with e. ayeh bampoe as its leader, the iraqi delegation with hamid rejab al hamdani as its leader and latif khadim al obaidi as deputy leader, the palestinian delegation with salim m. saleh as its leader and farid abed saied as deputy leader, the senegalese delegation with claude constantino as its leader and a. henri gomis as deputy leader, the somali delegation with mohamud hassan nur as its leader, and some members of the upper volta delegation. some members of the dahomey delegation arrived in peking today or earlier.

among those greeting them at the airport were li meng-hua, wei ming, chang lien-hua and liang cho-hui, vice-chairmen of the organizing committee of the a.a.a. tournament.

also present were egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd; somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman; ghanaian ambassador to china richard m. akwi; charge d'affaires ad interim of the iraqi embassy here aref m. ali karim; head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking munier ibrahim hmoud; first secretary of the ethiopian embassy here mulugeta estephanos; vice-president of the asian table tennis union rabie hafez el turkgv and leader of the egyptian table tennis delegation abbas hamza.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Ho Ying Meets Turkish Correspondent

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with ahmet vedii evsal, correspondent of the "istanbul gazetesi" of turkey.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang chen and lin ai-li.

CHINA AND UNITED NATIONS

UN Security Council Adopts Resolution Condemning Israel

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 15, 1973)

the security council of the united nations this afternoon unanimously adopted a resolution which condemned israel for violating lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and for the forcible diversion and seizure by the israeli air force of a lebanese airliner from lebanon's air space.

the resolution pointed out that the hijacking of the lebanese civilian airliner on lease to iraqi airways by the israeli air force "constitutes a serious interference with international civil aviation and a violation of the charter of the united nations". the resolution "calls on the international civil aviation organization to take due account of this resolution when considering adequate measures to safeguard international civil aviation against these actions".

it "solemnly warns israel that, if such acts are repeated, the council will consider taking adequate steps or measures to enforce its resolution".

the resolution was adopted after urgent security council meetings convened under the request of lebanese representative edouard ghorra following the israeli air piracy which took place on the night of august 10.

in his statement at the meeting on monday, ghorra pointed out that this was "a grave and unprecedented act of israeli air piracy". "this new act, violating lebanon's air space and sovereignty, breaching international law

and endangering the safety of international civil aviation, has aroused a storm of world-wide public indignation and condemnation," he said.

in a letter to the security council president, iraqi representative abdul karim al-shaikhly pointed out that the hijacking of the airliner chartered by iraqi airways constituted an act of aggression against iraq by israel. he declared that iraq reserved "the right to adopt all appropriate measures in self-defence in accordance with the provisions of the u.n.charter".

egyptian representative abdel meguid pointed out that the crux of the middle east problem is israel's expansionist ambitions, its continued occupation of arab territories and its denial of the legitimate rights of the palestinian people. he asked for the application of the sanctions stipulated in the u.n. charter.

speaking on behalf of the league of arab states, el-shebib said that this act of piracy is but a part of a well executed policy of israel "in its most murderous form against the arab people and especially the people of palestine".

sudanese representative ibrahim condemned the act of international air piracy committed by israel.

guinean representative maddy said his delegation unreservedly condemned israel's air piracy. he asked the security council to adopt necessary measures to avoid a repetition of such acts by israel.

odero-jowi, representative of kenya, condemned israel for such "a straight case of aggression" and "a glaring breach of the charter of the united nations".

peruvian representative javier perez de cuellar and panamanian representative didimo ramos condemned israel for the diversion and seizure of the lebanese airliner.

chinese representative chuang yen pointed out at the meeting: "this is another act of piracy committed by the israeli zionists in grave violation of the territory and sovereignty of other countries, which threatens the peace and security of all peoples. the chinese delegation expresses great indignation at this and strongly condemns it."

he stressed that "the above-mentioned piratical act of the israeli zionists is by no means accidental, but a continuation of the series of aggressive atrocities which they have ferociously perpetrated over a long period against the palestinian people and other arab countries and peoples."

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he continued: "the atrocities of the israeli aggressors can only arouse the palestinian and other arab peoples to greater hatred towards their common enemy, so that they will enhance their fighting will, heighten their vigilance and strengthen their unity to carry through to the end their struggle against aggression."

chuang yen stated: "in defiance of the u.n. charter, the israeli zionists have unscrupulously and grossly violated the territory and sovereignty of other countries, perpetrating one unpardonable crime after another. this is absolutely intolerable to all justice-upholding countries and people. the chinese delegation maintains that in order to fulfil its responsibilities, the security council must condemn most severely the israeli authorities' piratical act of violating the territory and sovereignty of other countries and hijacking a civil airliner and consider the adoption of effective measures to stop the atrocities of the israeli authorities".

french representative lecompt said: "the council must clearly condemn the action of the israeli air force".

british representative maitland deplored the israeli actions.

it was learned that intense consultations were made outside the conference room during the urgent meetings since last monday. the adopted resolution which condemned israel failed to put forward effective measures for stopping israel's criminal acts due to objection by the representative of the u.s., a permanent member of the security council.

in explanation of vote, chinese representative chuang yen said that the chinese delegation had voted for the resolution but it was necessary to make the following statement and reservations: 1. "the draft is inadequate in failing to put forward effective measures for stopping israel's criminal acts. the chinese delegation maintains that the security council resolution should condemn israel in stronger terms." 2. "with regard to certain international conventions on civil aviation in whose formulation the people's republic of china did not take part, the chinese government has yet to study them and cannot assume the obligations thereunder at the present stage."

CHINA AND UNITED STATES

Chinese-American Doctor Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1973)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, here this afternoon met and feted dr. john chan nao liu, chinese-american professor of medicine, and his wife. they had a friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese departments concerned and medical workers chen liang, wang chih-chun, chang chung-shih, weng yung-ching and hsu lo-tien.

Associate Justice of US Supreme Court Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1973)

ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, today met and gave a dinner in honour of william orville douglas, an associate justice of the supreme court of the united states, his wife and his party.

present at the dinner were leading members of chinese departments concerned tseng han-chou, wu chung-chao, lin ping, fei hsiao-tung and chin lan.

william orville douglas and his wife have come on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation Led by Premier Pham Van Dong Arrives in Peking on Way Home After Visit to Foreign Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1973)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the v.n.w.p. and premier of the d.r.v.n. government, arrived in peking by special plane at noon today on its way home after its visit to other countries.

the delegation was met at the airport by chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and liang feng and chu chuan-hsien, deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry.

premier chou en-lai gave a banquet here this evening in honour of comrade pham van dong and the other vietnamese comrades.

also present at the airport were d.r.v.n. ambassador to china ngo thuyen and ambassador to china of the republic of south viet nam nguyen van quang and diplomatic officials of the two embassies, as well as nguyen chanh, vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n. who is now in peking.

present were also diplomatic envoys to china of romania, soviet union, poland, bulgaria and hungary.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Premier Pham Van Dong

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1973)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, went to the guest house this afternoon and met with pham van dong; member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and d.r.v.n. vice-foreign minister nguyen co thach.

Vietnamese Comrade Vu Quang Leaves Peking for Hanoi

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1973)

vu quang, first secretary of the central committee of the ho chi minh working youth union of viet nam, and his party left here for hanoi by air today. they arrived here on august 12 on their way home.

while in peking, vu quang and other vietnamese comrades were feted by chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china. present were leading members of chinese departments concerned ou tang-liang, chia hsueh-chien and hsiao huang; and nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the vietnamese embassy in peking.

the vietnamese comrades visited a factory, an exhibition and places of historical interest in peking.

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